FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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From the Salisbury Watchman.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

Several of the citizens of Rowan County have raised small lots of this cane this year, and one of them, Mr. Ramsay, two miles east of this town, has made an experiment with it. He expressed a small quantity of the juice from two or three stalks, using for that purpose rude wooden rollers of his own construction, and after boiling it down very hastily, obtained a beautiful straw-colored syrup of excellent flavor. He is perfectly satisfied that the Chinese Sugar Cane is all it is represented to be; and having about the eighth of an acre planted, confidently expects to realize from it at least 50 gallons of excellent syrup. Dr. Edward Sill, so extensively and favorably known as a Druggist, and as a gentleman of uncommon good judgment on a great variety of subjects, has examined the syrup produced by Mr. Ramsay, and pronounces it a very superior article, worth at least 33⅓ per cent. more than ordinary molasses.

Amongst those who are growing the cane this year, in Rowan, as an experiment, we have heard the names of Dr. Samuel Kerr, Dr. Alex. M. Henderson, Messrs. J. H. Enniss and George W. Brown. Mr. Brown has over an acre in cultivation, and has completed all his preparations for a fair test, on a pretty liberal scale. He will begin his operations, in a few days, and the result shall be given to our readers. There remains, however, no doubt of the great value of this new product of the farm, and it is believed the time is near at hand when every farmer will produce his own supplies of molasses. The practicability of manufacturing sugar from this cane is not so well settled; but where there is so much saccharine matter, it is but reasonable to suppose that some method will be found to crystalize it. We have read, some where, the report of an experiment by a gentleman in Ohio, with this cane, in which he demonstrated the practicability of obtaining sugar from it at a cost not exceeding 5 cents to the pound. Other trials have not been so favorable; but on the whole there is good reason for believing that North Carolina may yet be able, with this cane, to produce her own supplies of sugar and molasses.

Since the above was written, we have received from Mr. Ramsay, the following note, communicating the result of his experiment:

There has been much said and written on the subject of the culture of the "Sorgho Sucre" or Chinese Sugar Cane, and wishing to know something about its nature and properties, I planted a small quantity. The growth of the cane is beautiful, tall, slender, and presenting to the eye a very pleasing appearance. On last Thursday, at the instance of a friend from town, we made a small experiment, and it so far exceeded my most sanguine expectation, that on the next day I made a larger experiment, consisting of

10 canes, weight 10 lbs. 1 oz.

1st rolling, juice, weight	4 lbs.	5 ozs.			
2nd "	"	"	1 "	1	oz.
3rd "	"	"		8	"
4th "	"	"		3	"
Crushed cane,			3 "	6	"

Concentrated to 226 deg. Fah.

And last evening I enjoyed the pleasure of eating some of it. Not wishing to rely on my own judgment, I took a small portion of it to a chemist, an experienced gentleman of Salisbury, who pronounced it excellent, and said he supposed it to be worth about 33 per cent. more than the ordinary syrup. I am satisfied that it is more profitable than any other crop the farmers of this section of country can produce; and would therefore say to all who have planted it, to crush the cane and see for themselves. I am satisfied it is superior to all other syrup, and that it will prove so to all who will give it a fair trial.

JOHN A. RAMSAY.

Aug. 15th, 1857.

Chinese Sugar Cane.—Somehow, says the Willmington Journal, we have never been able to catch the proper scientific name of this peculiar species of millet, but we have received this morning a small bottle full of the syrup, politely sent to us by Dr. Benjamin F. Cobb, of Duplin county. The syrup is near about the color of honey, as thick as sugar-house molasses, and, judging by its looks, would certainly granulate into sugar. We trust that Dr. Cobb will not forget to furnish us with the results of his experience on more extended trial. The following is the note accompanying the bottle of syrup:

DUPLIN COUNTY, Aug. 17th, 1857.

Messrs. Editors:—The bottle contains a specimen of syrup, manufactered by myself, on Saturday last, from the Sorgho Saccharum, or Chinese Sugar Millet. All who have examined it pronounce it pretty good, and, as for our part, (using an editor's privilege,) we think it will do very well for old Duplin. So far as I am aware Duplin county is the first in the production of syrup of any county in the State. By the way old Duplin is a right *sweet place*.

I shall not pretend to give you the particulars of the experiment now, as I did not note them particularly myself. I merely crushed a few stalks, to try my mill, but, when I try it more fully, you shall have more of it. Suffice it for the present to say, that from about a good armfull, (a turn for a man,) I got about a quart of such syrup as you see.

Yours truly, BENJ. F. COBB.

Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.—The directors of the works on Cape Fear and Deep rivers met in this City on Friday last for the purpose of considering a proposition made them by Mr. Morrell, for a Northern company, for completing the entire works. The proposition, we learn, was rejected; and contracts were entered into with Gen. McRae, R. K. Smith and E. Bryan for completing the improvements from Lockville to the Gulf.

The balance of the river, we learn, will be placed under contract, if those interested along the line will lend a helping hand. The company seems to be struggling with an energy that deserves success, if it does not meet it.

Ral. Standard.

1st District.—The official vote of this District has been received. Shaw, Dem., 5,293; Smith, American, 5,255—Shaw's majority, 38. In 1855, the vote was: Paine, 5,228; Shaw 4,882.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1857.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., Aug. 14, 1857.

For the first time in my life I am at this celebrated watering place. I left Salisbury on Wednesday morning, spent five or six hours in Chapel Hill, to which there is a hard case of a hack from Durham's Depot on the N. C. Road, and arrived here at sun down yesterday. The weather for the past two days has been excessively hot, being the only thing which made travelling uncomfortable. We have had a little dust and some cinders and a road not so smooth, since we got into Virginia. The N. C. and Raleigh and Gaston roads are perfect—I never saw any equal to them for smoothness, for freedom from the former great annoyance of sparks and cinders, and on my late trips from dust. I could not help my thoughts running back to the old Raleigh and Gaston road, with its smooth, hard seats, its bushels of cinders and dirt, its track so rough as to make the traveller fear an upset, and its speed 6 or 8 miles an hour. On one occasion I remember the steam blew a hole in the boiler of the rickety old locomotive, and the engineer whittled a plug of green hickory with which he stopped the hole, and then raised steam and jogged along again. That road was the laughing stock of the country. Now there is reason for no other feeling than pride in the completeness of its successor and of the N. C. road. The latter, however, has but little travel, seldom running more than one passenger car half filled with passengers, whilst I understand that the trains of the lower route through Wilmington run from four to seven cars, containing from one to two hundred passengers. There are several reasons for this, I suppose; but the one I have generally heard assigned is, the neglect by the N. C. road of advertising and agencies. In other parts of the world, the traveller cannot open a paper, or turn in any direction in a hotel or car, without finding an advertisement or a handbill, or an agent, to tell him all about this and that route, its advantages, connections, &c. &c. If the N. C. road prefers the reverse policy, so be it. Its superiority in every respect that I know of (except distance and time) will never obtain for it any large share of the travel under that do-nothing policy.

On the Norfolk and Baltimore boat yesterday, I saw a Virginia editor, from the interior of the State, claiming a free passage, which was granted as a matter of course. At Salisbury, on the contrary, I happened to see two of the editors in that place purchase tickets to go twenty miles, and at Hillsborough I saw the venerable editor of the Recorder, (whom I had the pleasure of meeting for the first time in many years,) deliver his ticket to the conductor. I like this. Let there be no "dead heads" on any of our roads, but let editors and all pay alike. It is a much more independent and upright course for both parties. I think that some of the corruption of the Northern press owes its origin to the practice of giving its conductors free tickets to every thing.

But I have said nothing of Old Point. True, I have as yet *seen* nothing of it, and have no guide book by me, out of which to compile a description, as I have heard that people have written full descriptions of continental towns without having been ever out of London. I was weary and almost sick when I arrived last night, and this morning have not been tempted out of the Hotel, for the sun is very hot. I can say of the Hotel, however, that it is very neat, and that the breakfast was good, well served, and the waiters prompt and efficient. So far as I can judge, it is the best I have stopped at, south of Barnum's at Baltimore. The company is small at present, I am told, not exceeding 200 to 250, though there were lately twice or thrice that number.

Within a few feet of me, in the piazza, sits a party deeply engrossed in a game of whist; in the splendid ball room, almost as near, a lady is singing and playing superbly, surrounded by a party of friends, but having, doubtless, unconsciously to herself, a host of other admirers of her rich tones, scattered about the rooms and piazzas. Numbers of children are sporting on the green grass, and in the halls and piazzas; one baby is cooing like a bird to its mother or nurse, I know not which; another is squalling at the top of its voice, and my own little grand daughter is sleeping sweetly in my room. I look out as I sit, upon the green water of this beautiful bay, and upon the broiling sun of this Summer day, and feel that life is a chequered scene, in which the sweet laugh and the wailing cry of grown up children are heard at the same moment, even under the same roof, as the hot sun and the cool water are in close proximity, and health and sickness are but a span apart.

After writing the above, I went to "theofficer's bath house," put up I am told by an army officer well known and most affectionately remembered in Fayetteville, (now, to my great regret, absent from this post on business at the North,) where I had a delightful salt water bath. The bath is about 40 by 25 feet, "over my head," as I used to say when a boy, and I had a good swim, the first in many years. This and the public baths are both very near the Hotel, and whilst enjoying mine, solus, I could hear the loud uproar of fun and frolic among apparently 20 or 30 ladies who were enjoying the same luxury in their end of the public bath some 100 yards distant. It has never before been my fortune to be at any place where a salt water bath could be had, and I can truly say that it is delightful, and I hope to be the better for it for the few days I shall remain.

OLD POINT, VA., Aug. 15.

This morning at ½ past 8 o'clock, I witnessed a dress parade of the five companies of U. S. troops now here. They turned out only about 100 men, exclusive of the Band, consisting of 15 or 20 more. But I suppose there are at least 100 more at this post, for I saw many men on guard and other duties, and no less than fifteen at work on the walks, each with a chain around the body, at the end of which was an iron ball weighing probably 25 or 30 lbs., which the men had to lay on their shoulders whenever they moved about. These were undergoing punishment for drunkenness, theft, and such like offences. And I have at no time been within the post without seeing more or less of them paying this penalty of their bad habits. The discipline is necessarily very rigid, for the enlisted soldiers are generally from the worst classes of society, being only those who prefer $10 a month under a hard service to an earnest struggle for wealth and position in an independent and manly way.

Yesterday was so excessively hot that there was no such thing as going about to look at any thing; and to-day, though there is a little breeze stirring, promises to be very little better. I shall endeavor to see the sights of the place before I go away.

SAFE ONCE MORE.—The Democracy are jubilant over the results of the late elections in the Southern States. They have made a clean sweep, and independent of old proverbs, they have done it with the same old broom. The South, apparently with very small regard for Democratic or any other politics, has sustained Democracy everywhere without more than a show of opposition anywhere. The Democrats asked a "united South," and a "united South" they have. That is the new patent physic which is to effect a most marvellous cure of all the ailments with which our great and glorious country has been afflicted. Last year Mr. Buchanan was the one thing needful; and he was recommended to us all as a sort of mustard plaster, which, applied to the weak stomach of the government, would restore its constitution, and laid upon the back-bones of the Northern abolitionists would draw out all their strength and leave them hopeless invalids. This grand universal remedy was to cure us all, and give our institutions a long lease of security, during the existence of which we should forget the sounds of such ill-omened words as Southern Rights, Disunion, Sectionalism. The physic took, and the people took. The physic was taken in, and so were the people. We are not a bit better off than we were last year, and the country not a whit safer in the fall of 1857 than it was in the fall of 1856. On the contrary, our physic venders have been the first to raise the alarm-cry. Danger and death have again stared the country in the face, and the new remedy, a united South, was the only thing to avert them. It has had a great sale, has saved the country already, has put money in the purse of its venders, and has secured two years' comfortable living to many youths who could not make it at home. The consciousness of safety is very pleasant. The only drawback is the knowledge that the country's malady is chronic, and that 12 months hence we shall again be at death's door, with the same disease, and again have to be physicked with the same old medicine under a new name.

The Southern Convention humbug is a fair parallel to the Democracy. The Convention saves the South every year from the ruin and desolation with which it is annually threatened, just as the Democracy saves the country. The system is an admirable one. A parcel of clever fellows, without a great deal of tin, but with no end of brass, and an inexhaustible supply of wind, meet in some pleasant place where the air and the tipple are good and provisions plenty, listen to some capital speeches, pass some splendid resolutions, get up some grand steam lines to Europe, and knock New York into a cocked hat by resolving Beaufort in North Carolina, Beaufort in South Carolina, Knoxville, Tennessee, or Asheville, Buncombe, into an irresistible rival. These pleasant little operations wind up with a great dinner, more speeches, more tipple, and a good time generally. And so it has been going on for 30 years. And so it will go on for 30 years to come, the scale on which the thing is done annually growing bigger. It is already suggested, so we see, that places like Knoxville are too small for such important assemblages. Bigger cities, having bigger houses, must be the future meeting places. So be it. A Southern Convention can fill the biggest house in the biggest city in the world with the biggest talk and resolutions that this big world of ours has ever heard.

We see that the late Convention has adopted a very large number of resolutions by way of saving the South. But they are too much for us. We haven't the spare room. The following series adopted by a Syracuse Sabbath School Association, whilst on an excursion to Little Sodus Bay, are shorter, and will answer the purpose just as well:

Whereas, Divine Providence, in his wisdom and goodness, having favored the Sabbath School of the Second Church of Syracuse, and the many citizens accompanying them, with a lovely day on this excursion, rendering the occasion agreeable and delightful to all, affording us the enjoyment of a healthy and refreshing ride over the blue waters of Lake Ontario, with its varied and charming scenery; and, *whereas*, we have been vouchsafed a prosperous ride, free from accident and danger; be it therefore.

Resolved, That we humbly acknowledge our indebtedness to the Almighty for the enjoyments received on this occasion; and that we commit ourselves to His care returning to our respective homes, in the hope of receiving similar blessings of His Divine will.

Resolved, That we heartily return our thanks to Stone's Sax Horn Band.

The Albany Argus remarks, wickedly enough, on this series of resolutions, the usually final one is lacking:

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the president and secretary, be forwarded, &c., &c.

THE CROPS.—A letter from Montgomery Co., dated August 13, says that the late rains have greatly improved the crops in that section. There is a good prospect for a fair crop of corn; and cotton, though perhaps late, is doing very well.

A letter from a subscriber at Marion, Mississippi, says that the crops in that State are generally good, and in that section of the State "first rate."

MONUMENT TO DR. MITCHELL.—The Asheville Spectator publishes a circular, issued by a committee appointed at a meeting of citizens of the Western counties, calling upon the old pupils of Dr. Mitchell, and the public generally, for funds necessary to erect a monument on the highest peak of the Black Mountain. $5,000, it is thought, will be sufficient, as abundance of material is to be found on the spot. When the necessary sum is secured, plans will be discussed. In the meantime it is hoped that the money will be promptly subscribed. Address Z. B. Vance, Jas. A. Patton, Jno. A. Dickson, A. S. Merrimon, D. Coleman, W. M. Shipp, Asheville, N. C.

Among the thrilling and heart-rending incidents connected with the disaster to the J. N. Harris, a passenger relates the following, which proves the deathless character of a mother's love: A woman was seen struggling in the water, supporting her infant child in her arms; a rope was thrown to her, which fell within her reach, and which she might have seized and saved herself by relinquishing her hold upon her child. She looked up, saw the rope, saw those who would have given almost their own hold upon life to save hers, then pressed her child to her breast and sank forever.

ERRATUM.—Those having a copy of Mr. McDaniel's Sermon, will please write PLATO, instead of "Cicero," in the 6th line before the close. The error was in the manuscript.

IMMIGRATION.—There is a very large proportional increase of immigration at New York. Last year up to this time the number of immigrants was about 80,000. This year it is 117,151.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—The total receipts of cotton for the year now amount to 2,904,310 bales. Last year 3,483,932 bales. Deficiency 579,622 bales.

☞ A notice of a marriage in Sampson County, sent from Blocker's P. O., is not published, because unaccompanied by the name of the writer.

"CHRONICLES OF CROSS CREEK."

NUMBER 2.

In the Revolutionary War Patrick Travis, a native of Ireland, a man of affable manners, fine address, neat and genteel appearance, was appointed to an important station in the Commissaries' Department in North Carolina. After the close of the war, he squared all his accounts with the State government, and settled in Cross Creek, and was esteemed one of the most enterprising and prosperous merchants in the place.

His Mansion stood on the site now occupied by the Presbyterian Church, fronting on Church Alley. His Store House occupied the corner lot on Church Alley, fronting on Bow Street—a lot which for many years was known as the Tillinghast lot, but which now forms a part of the Presbyterian Church enclosure. Apparently Mr. Travis prospered in business, and employed a young man named McDonald as clerk, who slept in the store.

On one night, while McDonald was out on patrol, he returned sooner than usual, and to his astonishment found Travis with some of his negroes conveying the most valuable portion of his goods from the store to his dwelling house, preparatory to a failure in business. McDonald approached him, and taunted him by saying it would be more honorable to break before emptying his store and casting suspicion on his clerk. Travis made no reply, but apparently went home, and McDonald retired to bed; but in the morning was found dead, with his skull fractured.

Travis, in his anxiety to arrest the culprit, over-did his part. Suspicion settled on him. Two of the negroes were examined, who testified that their master, Travis, returned to the store and killed McDonald. He was immediately imprisoned, and the negroes bound over to appear at the District Court, then held in Wilmington. On the trial the negroes were examined, and testified to the fact of his guilt; but on an objection being raised as to their competency to testify against a white man, their testimony was ruled out and Travis was acquitted. But a conviction of his guilt rested on the public mind. His society was shunned, and some years after he moved farther South.

The chronicler from whom I derived the above narrative, remarked, that blood shed cries aloud for vengeance. To illustrate the sentiment he stated that some years after the murder of McDonald, Sheriff Gilmore had a precept against a son of Mr. Travis, who resisted its service and refused to be arrested; in the scuffle the Sheriff kicked him, from the effects of which he died during the night. No blame attached to the Sheriff: still, some time after he called out the *posse* of the County to arrest an outlawed mulatto, whose den was on Carver's Creek. Mr. Gilmore (brother of the Sheriff,) and Mr. King, came upon the fellow, who refused to submit, and with a scythe blade killed the Sheriff's brother. King closed upon Tom, arrested him, brought him to Cross Creek, where he was summarily tried, convicted, and executed, and his head placed on the Court House as a terror to evil doers. In this way was the blood of the amiable McDonald avenged, and the guilty punished even in this life.

To many this Chronicle of the "Olden Times" may prove uninteresting. But to the contemplative it is deeply instructive. Let such an one at the "twilight hours" or by the "moon's pale beam," saunter over the gravelly walks of the Presbyterian Church enclosure, and gaze upon the shrubs and flowers, and the substantial brick edifice with its spire ascending towards the heavens from amidst the grove of elms in which it seems embowered, and then and there think of Patrick Travis and his deed of blood; and the men of God, from Dr. John Robinson to the present Pastor, Rev. Adam Gilchrist, all of whom have spent their lives in preaching from that spot "On earth peace and good will towards men", and they will leave the place better prepared to profit by the lessons taught.

Clerk of the U. S. Court.—We learn that Edward Cantwell, Esq., of this City, has been appointed to the above office, and was sworn in at White Sulphur Springs, Va., on Wednesday last, by Judge Wayne. This is the office formerly held by the late Wm. H. Haywood, Sr., Esq., and to which Judge Potter had temporarily appointed Hon. S. H. Rogers.—*Ral. Standard.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA!

NEW YORK, August 17th.

The steamship *Columbia*, with Liverpool dates to the 5th arrived to-day.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, August 5.—Cotton closed quiet but firm. Sales of the three days 13,000 bales—speculators took twelve hundred and exporters fourteen hundred. Manchester advices favorable.

Breadstuffs very dull. All kinds slightly declined.

JOHN PHŒNIX AND THE DENTISTS.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

NAHANT HOUSE, Aug. 6, 1857.

While deeply interested in the discussion of the luxurious repast provided for the happy guests of this mansion yesterday afternoon, my attention was diverted by the sound of music of a wild and Sarascenic description, resounding from the exterior of the building. The melody appeared to be that portion of the "Battle of Prague" which represents the "cries of the wounded," accompanied by an unlimited amount of exertion on the part of the operator on the bass drum. Hastily rushing to the window, bearing elevated on my fork the large potato from which I had partially removed the cuticle, (Stevens gives us enormous potatoes, it takes twenty minutes to skin one properly,) I beheld a procession, numbering some three or four hundred, all in their Sunday clothes, every man with a cigar in his mouth, slowly and solemnly moving past the hotel. They bore a banner at their head, on which was depicted an enormous corkscrew, or some instrument of that description, with the motto "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether." Judge of my astonishment and delight in recoguizing in the bearer of this banner, my old friend, the philanthropic Tushmaker, of wide-spread dental renown.

As the procession reached the front of the hotel, each man threw away his cigar, and having replaced it by a large quid of tobacco, defiled on the esplanade beneath the piazza, in a tolerably straight line, and then gazing intently at the windows, opened his mouth, from one auricular orifice to the other, and showed his teeth. Never have I seen so glittering a display. Filled with curiosity, I was about to ask an explanation, when my friend Doolittle, from Androscoggin, who had rushed to the window at the same time with myself, saved me the trouble, by demanding with an incoherent and exceedingly nasal pronunciation,

"Why what on airth is this ere?" "This," replied the courteous Hiram, whose suavity of manner is only equalled by the beauty of his person, "this sir, is the American Dental Association, composed of members from all parts of both continents, and the British West India Islands." "Jerewsalem," said Doolittle, "three hundred tewth carpenters!"

It was indeed a thrilling spectacle. To think of the amount of agony that body of men had produced, and were capable of yet producing, to think of the blood they had shed, and of their daring and impetuous charges after the gory action was over! The immortal charges of the six hundred at Balaklava was not a circumstance to the charges made daily by this three hundred. As Hiram had truly said, these were dentists from all parts of the civilized world and elsewhere. There was the elegant city practitioner, with shiny hat and straw colored gloves, side by side with the gentleman from the country, who hauls a man all over the floor for two hours, for a quarter of a dollar, and gives him the worth of his money. I observed that forty seven of them wore white hats, and two hundred and sixty-eight used tobacco in some form. There can be no question that this substance is a preservative to the teeth. I observed in the rear rank the ingenious gentleman who invented the sudden though painful method of extracting a tooth by climbing a tree and connecting by a catgut string the offending member with a stout limb, and then jumping down; a highly successful mode of operation, but not calculated to become popular in the community. He wore buckskin moccasins, and did not appear to be enjoying a successful practice.

But while I gazed with deep interest upon the assembly, the band struck up "*Tum Tug*," and away they went. Three times they encircled the hotel, then "with their wings aslant, like the fierce cormorant" swooped down upon the bar, registered their names, and took a grand united federal drink, (each man paying for himself.) Here toasts and sentiments were the order of the day. "The American Dental Association, like watermen, we pull one way and look another." "The woodcock, emblem of dentistry—he picks up his living from the holes and passes in a precious long bill." The memory of Dr. Beale, drunk standing. These with other sentiments of a similarly meritorious character, were given and received with great applause.

Having all drunk from the flowing bowl, the association again formed in line in front of the piazzas, which were now crowded with a curious and admiring throng, and sang with surprising harmony the beautiful, plaintive and appropriate chaunt:

"Oh, Jonathan Gibbs he broke his tewth
A eatin' puddin,' a eatin' puddin'—
Jonathan Gibbs he broke his tewth
A eatin' puddin,' a eatin' puddin.'

"Great lumps of suet, they stuck intew it,
Intew it, intew it, intew it, intew it—
Great lumps of suet, they stuck intew it,
As big as my two thumbs."

This chant finished, and the applause subsiding, an air of gravity came over the association, and the President, Dr. Tushmaker, stepping forward, announced that a few pleasing and wonderful performances would now be gone through with, with the object of exhibiting the dexterity acquired by the members of the society. Then turning to the line, he gave the command: "Draw!" In an instant every one of the association was armed with a brilliant turnscrew. "Fix!" shouted Dr. Tushmaker, and each member opened his mouth and attached the fearful instrument to a back tooth. "Haul!" screamed the doctor. "Hold, for God's sake," shouted I, but it was too late; three hundred double-fanged back teeth, dripping with blood, were held exultant in the air. The association looked cool and collected; there might have been pain, but, like the Spartan boy, they repressed it; the ladies, with a wild cry of horror, fled from the piazza. "Replace!" shouted Dr. Tushmaker, and in an instant every tooth returned to the mouth whence it came. I understood it at once; it was ball practice with blank cartridge—they were all false teeth.

Several other interesting exercises were gone through with. A hackman passing by on his carriage was placed under the influence of chloroform, all his teeth extracted without pain, and an entire new and elegant set put in their place, all in forty-two seconds His appearance was wonderfully improved. He had been known for years as "snaggle-toothed Bill," but a new and more complimentary title will have to be devised for him. Wonderful are the improvements of science. At 5 o'clock the procession was re-formed and the band playing, "Pull, Brothers, Pull," the association moved off, returning by the Nelly Baker to Boston.

I have never seen three hundred dentists together before, and I don't believe any body else ever did, but I consider it a pleasing and an improving spectacle, and would suggest that the next time they meet they make an excursion which shall combine business with pleasure, and all go down together and remove the snags from the mouth of the Mississippi.

We had a hop here last night; Belle; a young lady from Boston. Good bye. Remember me to the Tewth Doctor.

Yours respectably,

J. P——.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

Steamer Collision on the Sound.—A collision occurred in the Sound, this morning between the steamer *Metropolis* of the Fall river route, and the propreller *J. N. Harris*, hence for New London. The latter sunk almost immediately. She had on board 25 souls, including the passengers and crew, thirteen of whom went down with her.

The vessel and cargo on board are believed to be a total loss.

SMUT IN CORN.

Everybody has noticed the abundance of smut in Indian Corn this year, which makes its appearance on all parts of the stock in a growth like mushrooms and is called "woolf" by many. In walking through the farm of Mr. J. L. Boykin, of this county, a few mornings since, our attention was called to this state of things, when we advanced the theory that it was owing to a want of Potash in the soil.

The outside coating upon the corn is a thin glossy substance consisting chiefly of Potash. Where this substance is deficient in the soil, the outer coating of the corn must be very thin and incapable of sustaining the pressure from within; caused by the distention of vessels conveying the sap. The coating bursts—springs a leak, and the exposed juices become diseased. In view of this theory we cited the fact, that land which had been long cultivated in potatoes and then planted in corn was more likely to produce corn with numerous instances of smut. Potatoes exhaust the land of Potash. Following these remarks Mr. Boykin suggested that we advance to a field on the side of the swamp which was freshly cleared, and retained all the original qualities of the soil: we did so and found scarcely any sign of smut. If our theory be correct lime and ashes are the articles needed to renew the soil on farms thus suffering. Marl, and especially the green sand marl, together with litter from the forest would greatly aid in restoring such farms as suffer from the want of the articles mentioned. Will some of the farmers in Sampson or other counties pursue this subject, and give us the result of their experiments. If our theory is wrong we should like to know it—if it is right we should like to know it. The experiment would be easy to make.

Take an old piece of land that has been long cultivated in potatoes, manure one half with highly stimulating manures containing but little Potash. Then manure the other half with some substance containing an abundance of Potash. The result will be easy of observation. Who will try it? It is a matter of vast importance to farmers.—*Clinton Independent.*

HALIFAX, August 15.

Tremendous and Fatal Explosion.—The Merchants Powder Mazazine, containing the whole stock in the city, exploded last midnight, with a terrific concussion, demolishing the magazine, and badly shattering the new barracks, and breaking all the windows in the north part of the city. One man was killed and fifteen injured. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The excitement was intense, and the people were thrown from their beds and rushed bewildered into the streets, supposing it was the shock of an earthquake.

BALTIMORE, August 16.

Explosion at the Baltimore Gas Works.—This afternoon a fearful explosion took place at the City Gas Works. Some accident occurred to the purifiers, resulting in an almost immediate combustion, the force of which, blowed the entire roof off of the purifying house, injuring two men very badly, and creating the intensest excitement among the hands and in the vicinity.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.

Missouri Elections.—Official returns have been received from 80 counties. The vote of the remaining 23 will reduce Rollin's majority to such an extent, that it will require the official returns to determine the result.

During a trial the other day a constable, testifying with regard to a lady, said: "I know nothing of her but what I hear the neighbors say; and in my opinion what women say of one another is not worthy of belief."

DIED,

In Pittsborough, on the 15th inst., SARAH CAROLINE, infant daughter of Dr. John A. and Mrs. Catharine B. Hanks, aged 11 months and 25 days.

In this county, on the 10th inst., CLEMENT GILLESPIE, aged one year and 8 months, son of Major Neill and Mrs. Margaret J. McDugald.

At Normal College, in Randolph, on the 18th inst., Capt. J. W. WEISIGER of this town. His remains will be brought here for interment.

COMMUNICATIONS.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I find the following eloquent description of some of our own mountains ascribed by the Central Presbyterian, of Richmond, Va., (Aug 15th,) to the New York Evangelist. I hope that you will transfer it to your own columns with pleasure, and at the same time make the following important corrections.

In the first place, it is a mistake that the Hon. T. L. Clingman introduced the Black Mountain to the scientific world, and that he discovered it to be the highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains. This discovery and this introduction were made twenty-two years ago by our late learned and most deeply lamented Professor Mitchell. If there be any credit in this work it is due to Dr. Mitchell. This is asserted deliberately, because,

(1.) *Dr. Mitchell said he visited and measured the highest peak of the Black Mountain in* 1835, *and again in* 1844. Mr. Clingman says he visited this point in 1855, and Prof. Guyot says he visited it in 1856. We admit as equally well founded the claims of each of these gentlemen.

(2.) *Dr. Mitchell well knew in* 1835 *which was the highest peak of the Black Mountain.*

His field book describes it when seen from Yeates' Knob, (on its south-west side) as lying between a double knob on its north and a long low place with a knob in it on its south. Prof. Guyot's description of the same horizon as seen from the same point is identical with this one of Dr. Mitchell's. Again, in the the Raleigh Register for Nov. 3d, 1835, Dr. Mitchell described the highest peak as "the one at the end of the ridge between the north and middle forks of Caney River." These names are not now in common use on Caney River; but it is evident that Dr. Mitchell meant by them the "Sugar Camp" creek and "Main Caney" river of the present day. Farther, in an article prepared for Silliman's Journal in 1836, Dr. Mitchell wrote as follows: "If there be no considerable error in the elevation assigned to Morganton, a peak or knob *about the middle of the Black Mountain range* may claim to be regarded as higher than any other point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains." And in a table of heights given in the same article there is,

"Black (N. end,) 5946
Black (Middle,) 6476."

A daguerreotype cannot present a more accurate description of the position of this "highest peak."

(3.) *Two respectable citizens of Yancey county went with Dr. Mitchell to the top of the highest peak of the Black Mountain in* 1835. One of them was with Dr. Mitchell on Yeates' Knob, and saw him select the peak to be climbed on the next day. This gentleman is still living, and does not hesitate to declare that on the next day he guided Dr. Mitchell to that very point which all now agree is the highest pinnacle. This witness is Mr. William Wilson, a man of intelligence and integrity, and of forty years' intimate acquaintance with the peaks and valleys of the Black Mountain. The other companion of Dr. Mitchell was Adoniram Allen. He has been dead about ten years; but it is well known that his testimony while living entirely corroborated Mr. Wilson's. This visit of these three gentlemen was made when the country was much wilder than it is now and the paths of the mountain were mere bear trails. It was a notable trip, even among mountaineers, and has been much talked about ever since.

(4.) *The settlers on Toe and on Caney rivers in Yancey county, for the last twenty years, have called the highest peak of the Black Mountain Mt. Mitchell.* They have always guided strangers to it as the highest peak, and as so determined in 1835 by Dr. Mitchell, along with William Wilson and Adoniram Allen.

(5.) *Dr. Mitchell calculated and published that the peak he visited in* 1835 *was* 5508 *feet above Morganton.* From various considerations he supposed Morganton to be 968 feet above the sea; but he also gave a caution that this estimate might be erroneous. Accordingly he assigned 6476 feet as the height of the middle of the Black Mountain above the ocean, and this number has been widely published in Geographies, Gazetteers, &c. Dr. Mitchell's data for this calculation were, "July 28th, 1835. Top of the highest pt. of the Black; Barometer 23.807, Thermometer 58. Morganton; Barometer 28.95, Thermometer 81." So any one who chooses may verify his calculations. Since 1835, the surveys for a Rail Road have determined Morganton to be 1200 feet above the ocean, and Prof. Guyot, trusting to these surveys and using a base on the west side of the Blue Ridge, has decided the highest peak of the Alleghanies to be 6701 feet above tide water. Had these surveys been made in 1835, Dr. Mitchell would have published 6708 as the height of that peak of the Black Mountain which is about the middle of its range, and lies between a double knob on its north, and a long low place with a knob in it on its south, at the head of the ridge between the north and middle forks of Caney river. So he has preceded Prof. Guyot by 21 years in discovering an elevation differing from that assigned by this accomplished Physical Geographer by only *seven* feet. The gist of Dr. Mitchell's discovery lies in the number 5508. He has a right, living or dead, to apply it to any number that may be assigned to Morganton, at the end of even a hundred years. If this work, so accurate and satisfactory in its results, and so timely in its publication, be not a discovery and an introduction, I cheerfully confess that I do not know what those words means.

(6.) *Dr. Mitchell also claimed that he visited the highest peak of the Black Mountain in* 1844, *and then found its height to be* 6672 *feet.* At this visit he used Asheville as a base, and estimated its height to be 2000 feet above tide water, an estimate not affected by the R. R. survey.

Some time after the visit of 1835, Dr. Mitchell thought for some reason, now not known, that his visit in 1835 had not furnished sufficiently reliable results. So after procuring a peculiar Barometer from Paris, he determined to visit Mt. Mitchell again, and secure another elevation for that highest peak. The difference between this and that of 1835 is only 36 feet in 6700. This small difference might result from applying the observations by the same instrument to two different formulæ, or from applying the same formula to the observations of two different instruments, or from using the same instrument and the same formula on two different days. This number (6672) it will be observed is larger than any in the list below except the first which has been already disposed of. The results of these two visits show that the determinations of either are amply sufficient to establish Dr. Mitchell's claim to be the discoverer and introducer to the scientific world of the highest mountain in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

The second correction that I would make in the description below, concerns the statement that Mt. Mitchell is 6576 feet high. Dr. Mitchell's number for the height he visited in 1835 is 6476, *provided* there was no considerable error in the elevation assigned to Morganton. The R. R. survey has revealed in the estimate of this elevation an error of 232 feet. So then, if Dr. Mitchell's measurement of 1835 be here referred to, this number should be 6708. But even then this 6576 is put on the wrong Mt. Mitchell. Two of the peaks of the Black Mountain are now called Mt. Mitchell. The highest peak has been so called for the last twenty-two years by the settlers on Caney and Toe rivers, in Yancey county, and by all who have visited it under their guidance. This is the peak to which Dr. Mitchell always intended to assign 6476, and it is the "Clingman's Peak" of the list below. The other Mt. Mitchell is some three or four miles farther south, towards Buncombe county. Why and when it got that name I do not know. Dr. Mitchell never felt himself especially honored by the name in that place. If he ever visited and measured its peak,—which he may have done during an intermediate visit in 1838,— he did not expect by so doing to give out that he thought it the culminating point of the Black Mountain. As Professor Mitchell certainly did twice as much as any other man to bring the glories of the Black Mountain into general notice, it may be but fair to persevere in naming twice as many of its peaks for him as any other man. But I have detained your readers long enough from the promised extract.

Q IN THE CORNER.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, NORTH CAROLINA.

Black mountain is situated partly in Buncombe county and partly in Yancey county, a few miles west of the Blue Ridge. As one approaches its dark, rugged form, it can be easily distinguished from all surrounding mountains by the dense forests of balsam fir, which cover its sides with a sombre garb of mourning. As yet, its superior distinction among the mountains of our country is but little known; but the late measurement of its several peaks, by Prof. Guyot, will doubtless bring it more into public notice. It was introduced to the scientific world, nearly two years ago, in an admirable communication to the Smithsonian Institute, by Hon. Thomas L. Clingman. It has hitherto been generally conceded that Mt. Washington, in New Hampshire, is the highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains. We had for some time had an indefinite notion that this claim was disputed by one of the mountains in North Carolina; but we were not prepared for the discovery that upon or near the Black mountain there are twelve peaks which surpass Mt. Washington in height. As your readers may find the exact statistics convenient for occasional reference, we will give the relative altitude of the peaks referred to; and we shall find that the loftiest summit of the White Mountains must take the thirteenth place in the scale.

We give the figures according to the survey of Prof. Guyot, made in July, 1856.

	NAME.	HEIGHT.
1.	Clingman's Peak,	6701 feet.
2.	Guyot's Peak (or Balsam Cone),	6661 "
3.	Sandoz Knob,	6612 "
4.	Hairy Bear,	6597 "
5.	Cat-tail Peak,	6595 "
6.	Gibbes' Peak,	6586 "
7.	Mitchell's Peak,	6576 "
8.	Sugar Loaf (or Hallback Peak),	6401 "
9.	Potatoe Top,	6389 "
10.	Black Knob,	6377 "
11.	Bowler's Pyramid,	6345 "
12.	Roan Mountain,	6318 "
13.	Mt. Washington, New Hampshire, according to Prof. Bache's survey,	6285 "

We believe it is now generally conceded that the discovery of the highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains is due to Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, member of Congress from the Western District of North Carolina. We would take occasion here to acknowledge our indebtedness to this gentleman for the above statistics, as well as for other valuable information respecting the Black Mountain.

Stand upon Clingman's Peak when the atmosphere is clear, and you will confess yourself rewarded a hundred fold for the toils of the long ascent. Six States can be clearly seen lying beneath you, and the mountain scenery which the eye commands, can hardly be surpassed for its wide extent and sublimity. Looking to the North, over the entire valley of East Tennessee, you can see the Cumberland Gap, two hundred miles distant. On the south-east and east, the vast plain of the two Carolinas stretches out before you till it mingles like the ocean in the distant horizon. On the southwest, the Blue Ridge draws its bold, rugged outlines on the sky till far away in the distance it fades into a hazy azure. Thirty miles to the northeast stands the famous Grandfather mountain, grand and solitary; and nearly in the same direction you see the beautiful Roan mountain, with its gently undulating prairies, covered in the vernal season with wild flowers in wild and almost endlessly varied luxuriance.

The scene is beautifully diversified by the valley of the Swannanoa, the Caney, and the Toe rivers which encompass the mountain. Besides the mountains we have already mentioned as clearly visible from the summit, there are many others which cannot fail to attract the attention of the beholder. Among the principle of these are Balsam and Pisgah Mts. on the west, Table Rock, N. Carolina, on the east, and Hawk Bill Mt., whose summit resembles the beak of a bird.

N. Y. Evangelist.

The Price of Sugar.—The New York *Post* of Friday says, with reference to the Sugar market. "Present prices are about two cents below those ruling six weeks since. Still there is but little disposition to buy at the decline. The crop of Cubas which, it was confidently predicted up to last month, would fall short of the previous crop at least twenty per cent., will equal, if not overrun, the crop of last year, and the coming crop of Louisiana now promises to be a very large one, and intelligent planters now in this city, and recently from their plantations, estimate it will with usual good weather, reach 100,000 hhds, against 75,000 hhds last year. This fact, with an almost double stock on hand here and at the neighboring ports, and double prices over former years prevent speculators and consumers from buying freely. This morning the market is unsettled, and holders are endeavoring to effect sales at prices of yesterday without success."

Syrup of the Chinese Sugar Cane.—A friend has sent us a sample of the syrup of the Chinese sugar cane, extracted by Mr. Albert Johnson, of this City. The juice was extracted by a temporary mill made by Mr. Johnson for the purpose and afterwards boiled down to syrup. Mr. Johnson's process is to put in about three ounces of slacked lime, dissolved in water, to every twenty-five gallons of the juice, and then boil down until the proper thickness is obtained, skimming off the impurities as they arise.

The stalks yield, it is stated, about half a pint of juice each; and it is fair to presume that the juice will yield about fifteen per cent. of syrup or molasses.

The sample sent is syrup rather than molasses. The color is nearly that of honey, and it is sweet and pure. It is indeed "good and pleasant to the taste." Why may not our people now make their own supply of molasses.—*Ral. Standard.*

Business Habits.—A gentleman accustomed to the siguature of the firm in which he was a partner, having to sign a baptismal register of one of his children, entered it as the son of Smith, Jones & Co.; and we read of another who had a business memory, and who wrote in his memorandum book one day:—"Mem.: To be married when I get to town."—*Home Journal.*

THE REVOLT IN INDIA.

While the full details of the last news from India prove that the revolt was still confined to the Bengal Presidency, it is evident that its proportions, far from being diminished, had gained ground since the previous advices; that the native army of Bengal—close on a hundred thousand men,—had "ceased to exist," and that the mutineers in Delhi were daily receiving reinforcements, the force under General Barnard being quite insufficient to invest the place effectually. The rebel force in Delhi is estimated at between 35,000 and 50,000 men, with one hundred or one hundred and fifty guns (a far greater force of artillery than the besieging army possess), and abundant supplies of money, provisions and ammunition. It is admitted on all hands that every day that Delhi remains in possession of the rebels adds to the danger of the future spread of the mutiny, and that if the Sepoys should succeed in defeating the British army, or gaining any real advantage over them, it would be the signal of a general outbreak, compared with which the military mutiny would be of trivial importance. The progress of the revolt has been marked by atrocities of the most shocking character. Men, women and children were ruthlessly butchered by the infuriated soldiery, after suffering every species of outrage, indignity and torture, that heartless brutality could imagine. At several of the stations where the loyalty of the troops was believed to be unshaken, the mutinous spirit suddenly showed itself; and even at Calcutta it was found necessary to disarm the native troops, a conspiracy having been discovered for the capture of the city and the assassination of the European population. At Barrackpore also the garrison was disarmed. The irregular cavalry of the *quasi* independent Nizam of Aurungabad showed evident signs of disaffection, and though the Punjaub and the Bombay Presidency were still free from the mutinous infection, Madras was slightly tainted, and fears were entertained as to the reliability of the troops of that Presidency.

Alarming as is the crisis which the foregoing summary of the India news reveals, the English people seem to entertain no doubt as to the ultimate triumph of British arms, and the complete suppression of the rebellion. But great fears are expressed that before this is achieved, a protracted struggle must onsue, involving a terrible loss of life, and an immense outlay of treasure,—more than sufficient to have effected all the educational and material improvements in British India which the most sanguine reformers have ever contemplated. It is evident that these apprehensions are felt by the British Government; and that they contemplate despatching almost the entire British army to augment the European force in India, is proved by their application to Parliament for leave to embody the militia of the United Kingdom,—a course never resorted to but in cases of extreme emergency and national difficulty. It is even hinted that another foreign legion will be formed; and that mercenary soldiers will be sought in Switzerland and among the warlike races on the banks of the Danube.

A signal success against the stronghold of the mutineers in Delhi, if immediately obtained and the terrible punishment which will surely be inflicted on them when they fall into the power of the British troops, might strike such terror into the minds of the Hindoos, who are naturally very impressible, as to restore the authority of the Government without a recourse to the extensive measures now in contemplation; but when it is considered that the territory to be guarded is 700,000 square miles in extent, not including the protected and independent States joining the British dominions proper; that the British army in India, counting the reinforcements now on their way, does not exceed, if it amounts to, 50,000 men; that 100,000 trained native soldiers have already deserted the royal standard, or have been disarmed on suspicion of disaffection, and may at any moment join their rebel comrades; and that the Bombay and Madras armies may follow their example, from a suspicion of ill feeling on the part of the government, from a religious scruple, a hope of re-establishing their ancient dynasties, or the persuasion of some rebel envoy,—it will be seen that the British authorities are bound to take every step that the utmost caution and prudence can dictate, to protect the stability of their rule, if not the very existence of their empire. It is much in favor of the British that, so far, the rebels do not seem to be directed by any leader of ability or influence; and that they have manifested no definite purpose in their operations, except indiscriminate murder and plunder, with a certain vague desire to avenge some fancied injury to their caste and religious prejudices; or perhaps an ill-defined hope of breaking the ascendancy of Great Britain, and getting rid of "the foreigner." But the occasion may produce another Hyder Ali, or Runjeet Sing, in which case 50,000 men would be an insufficient force to defeat the revolutionists and re-establish tranquility under British dominion.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

EXPERIMENTS IN LAYING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the London Times.

QUEENSTOWN, JULY 30.—The entire squadron, consisting of five magnificent ships-of-war, now about to proceed to the consummation of this great enterprise, are at this time anchored in the harbor of Queenstown. They consist of the Niagara, Capt. Hudson; the Susquehanna, Capt. Joshua Sands; the Agamemnon, Master-Commander Noddall; the Cyclops, Capt. Dayman; and the Leopard, Capt. Wainright.

The Agamemnon arrived this morning only, having been engaged, during the trip from Greenwich, in the very valuable service of testing practically the form and suitability of the machinery to be used for paying out the cable.

To Mr. C. T. Bright is committed the entire control and responsibility of depositing in its ocean bed this wondrous example of the united power of science and industry.

During the progress of the Agamemnon to the Downs the mechanical appliances for regulating the delivery of the cable into the sea were kept continually in motion by the small engine on board which is connected with them. The sheaves and gearing worked with great facility and precision, and so quiet that at a short distance from them their motion could scarcely be heard.

The strength of the girders—which carry the bearing of the entire apparatus, and which, to the eye of a person unskilled in the practical working of this description of machinery, may seem at first to be unduly ponderous—was found to contribute greatly to the easy motion and satisfactory steadiness of this most important agent in the success of the undertaking.

So soon as the Agamemnon had passed the track of the Submarine Company's cable between Dover and Calais, in order to avoid the possibility of its being injured by the laying or hauling up of another line at right angles to it, the experiments commenced. A 13-inch shell was attached to the end of a spare coil of the Atlantic cable for the purpose of sinking it rapidly with a strain upon it to the bottom, and was then cast into the sea, drawing after it a sufficient quantity of slack to enable it to take hold of the ground and so set the machinery in motion.

The paying out then commenced at the rate of two, three, and four knots an hour respectively. The ship was then stopped and the cable was hauled up from the bottom of the sea with great facility, by connecting the small engine to the driving pinion geared to the sheaves.

When the end was brought up to the surface it was found that the shell had broken away from the loop by which it had been fastened for the purpose of lowering it.

The cable, when recovered, was found to have been cleaned as brightly as the specimens which have been so freely distributed among the friends of the enterprise, and which are so generally known. The exterior coating of tar had been completely rubbed off by being drawn through the sandy bottom of the sea, and attached to the iron coating of the cable were some weeds and several small crabs which came up with it to the surface.

On the following day a length of cable was run out and hauled in with perfect success, opposite the Isle of Wight, attached to an anchor. The speed was increased in this case to five knots.

During the afternoon of the same day a length was run out having fastened to the end of it a log of timber, and after having been towed with a mile and a half of cable was coiled in again with success.

On Wednesday, about half way between the Land's End and the coast of Ireland, another length was run out at the rate of six and a half knots per hour, and subsequently hauled in.

The Agamemnon then steered for Cork, and reached Queenstown Harbor at four o'clock on Thursday morning, all on board being more than ever satisfied at the success of the enterprise.

Some highly successful experiments were also at the same time performed with an electrical log invented by Mr. Charles Bright for the purpose of continuously ascertaining with accuracy the rate at which the ships are sailing, and thereby of enabling him to give corresponding directions as to the rate of paying the cable, so as to prevent the possibility of any unnecessary strain being put upon it. The log is suspended in the sea from the ship's quarter by a line, carrying within it a wire insulated by gutta percha, which is in connexion with a battery and electromagnet contained within an indicating instrument on deck. This is so arranged that at each revolution of the wheel below an electric current is broken, and by the deflection of a magnet which forms part of the circuit a step by step movement is communicated to a register which indicates the distance run and rate made by the vessel.

AN ITALIAN VILLA.

Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

GENOA, 1857.—I have spoken in a former letter of the wealth and splendor of the Pallovicini family in Genoa. Perhaps I cannot give a better illustration of this idea than by describing a visit to the villa, situated about eight miles from the city. Provided with a "permit," which is freely accorded to all strangers who ask it at their palace in "Stranda Carlo Felice," we rode there on a beautiful day in the opening spring. The road passes through three or four villages and in view of several fine country seats to *Pegli*, in the immediate vicinity of which the Marquis Pallovicini has erected a scene of beauty worthy of his great wealth and benevolence. About ten years since, in a season of uncommon destitution among the poor, he determined to employ them in adorning these grounds. The taste he has displayed is equal to his benevolence. You enter the grounds on the borders of the village of Pegli, through a gate guarded by a porter, who receives your "permit," and, ascending the avenue bordered by shade trees and roses, you soon reach the villa, situated on an eminence which overlooks an extended scene of villages and olive orchards and the bay and city of Genoa and the Mediterranean. There are pleasant rooms and paintings and statuary, and all the appliances of a luxurious country summer house. But it is not this that you have come to see, and it is with eager delight that you accept of the offer of the servant to guide you through the grounds. Though the villa overlooks so extended a prospect, it is in fact comparatively near the base of the hill which runs behind it, and which, with its ravines and knolls and little valleys, is covered with young forest trees of every clime, and is wrought into all the forms of beauty which the genius of man can invent—walks, avenues, paths winding in every direction among statues and temples, and lakes and cascades, and fountains and grottos. But let us follow our guide or we shall be lost in this wilderness of all beautiful things in nature and art. Passing among the thick trees which crowd around us as soon as we have left the villa, there stands suddenly before us on a gentle elevation an exquisite little Corinthian temple, richly ornamented with columns, and with four fine marble statues of Leda, Pomona, Hebe, and Flora. The interior is a coffee-room fitted up in the Etruscan style—the fountains, the vases, the coffee set arranged on a table in the centre of the apartment being Etruscan, while the ceiling is covered with paintings of Bacchanti. Descending from this temple you enter a broad walk, with rare trees and flowers and marble seats, and one approaching a superb arch adorned with statues of Abundance and Joy. As you come near you read upon the elegantly finished arch spanning the walk the following inscription in Latin; "Farewell, fellow-citizens, to the cares which oppress the mind. The lofty hills, the woods, the fountains, and all that is most eloquent in nature calls me up to God." A thought so appropriate to the place and so beautiful in itself might have been expressed in Italian without diminishing its excellence, and then it would not have been hidden wisdom to most of those who pass by it. You pass under the arch, and find yourself immediately in one of the roughest scenes of nature! The arch itself on this side is made of rough stone, and you step immediately into an Alpine cottage, the wild scenery all around you and the quiet loneliness of the place being well calculated to deepen the impressions made by the inscription on the arch. From this point the path winds along the side of the hill through evergreens and flowers, leading you at length into a beautiful open space, fitted up with swings and other means of amusement for the young.

Passing now over a rustic bridge, you see on your right the waters of a musical cascade dashing down the heights, and in a few minutes you are standing before a little Gothic chapel, which surprises you with its beauty, and perhaps shocks your Christian sensibilities as you come suddenly upon it in an angle of the shady pathway, and gaze upon the picture of Mary, to whom it is consecrated. Here you begin to ascend the highest point of the grounds, and through the thick forest you catch glimpses of the towers and bastions of a castle built in the style of the fourteenth century, and crowning the very summit of the hill. As you approach it you find some of the battlements lying in fragments at the base, as if it had sustained an assault in days long past, and as you ascend to the top you see the same marks of ancient sieges and battles in the battered walls. The highest story of the castle has the rough and severe style appropriate to such an edifice, but, in descending the winding staircase to the second story, you find yourself suddenly introduced into a large room richly furnished, and from the windows and the adjoining balcony you have one of the most magnificent panoramas in the world. Leaving the castle on the side opposite to that on which you entered, your path descends gradually to a deep and solemn glen, where the dense shade forces the mind in upon itself, and unexpectedly as you look up for relief you see the tomb of an old Baron of feudal times just before you. It is a beautiful work of art, and here and there, scattered in the "solemn woods," are other sepulchres ruined by time, and admonishing you how soon the pride and power of man are humbled in the dust. It seemed impossible to believe at first that there were no ashes resting beneath these marble monuments, but, like the castle we had just visited, they were only illustrations of the past and lessons of wisdom for the present.

You now commence your return to the bottom of the hill, your way winding through pleasant groves, passing a sweet lake lying like molten silver in a little green dell, where you are tempted to linger in the rural seats that line its borders. A neat rustic cottage also offers you a pleasant resting place, and our company stopped for a time in its shade and enjoyed the scene of rare beauty on every side. Reaching the bottom of the hill, we supposed that our pleasant work was finished. But our guide turned into a dark and narrow path, and in a few minutes we found ourselves entering a deep cavern. The darkness gradually thickened around us till we were invisible to each other, and followed on, trusting to the voice of our guide who preceded us. When the light began to gleam upon us from the other side the arched roof of a lofty grotto was over our heads, and glittering stalactites, dripping with water, were on every side, and in a few minutes our progress was arrested by a subterranean lake. As we were about to return upon our steps our guide pointed to a little boat and a boatman ready to ferry us across the waters and among the majestic pillars and arches of the grotto. We entered the little craft and our Charon steered us along in the dark passages, giving us an opportunity to examine the stalactites, of almost every size, pendant from the roof, and to wonder at the beauty which nature had wrought out in these hidden parts of the earth. There was not one of our company who supposed that the grotto was the work of man, and who was not taken completely by surprise as our boat suddenly shot out into the open day, and we found ourselves in the midst of one of the brightest scenes of beauty which ingenuity and taste have ever invented. The waters of the grotto spread themselves out into a charming lake, in the midst of which was an island brilliant with the rarest flowers, which seemed with their rich profusion to be blooming with the express purpose of adoring a little Greek Temple of Diana which they surrounded. On different sides, among the trees, were other temples in full view. Among the branches of the willow, hanging over a quiet stream, was a Chinese pagoda; at a short distance in another direction was an Egyptian obelisk covered with hieroglyphics; and still further on was a Turkish kiosque. But it is before a richly ornamented Temple of Flora that your pilot moors his boat, and as you step out upon the land two marble statues, representing gardeners, offering flowers to the passers-by, are most cheerfully welcoming your arrival; and when you enter the temple you are dazzled by the brilliantly painted glass-window, the rich mirrors, and the luxurious and elegantly finished furniture which fill the interior. Leaving the temple and pursuing your way around the borders of the lake, you pass through a subterranean chamber, where you see stalactites gradually forming, and emerge into a small enclosure filled with cypresses, in the midst of which rises a monument to a poet of Savoy. A little further on you reach the Turkish kiosque, made of cast-iron, gilded on the outside, and in the interior beautifully painted; and finally, after passing through many winding walks among magnolias, camelias, rhododendrons, and other rare plants, you come to the Chinese temple, and are ready to sit down and quietly enjoy the view which is now disclosed of the distant sea and glorious Appenines, and the deep blue heavens smiling over all. Some said "this is a fairy scene!" To me it was more. It was the triumph of the intellect and taste of man. It was a picture of what our world might be made if the treasures spent in wars and in vice were employed in fitting up with elegance and comfort our earthly home. It brought visibly before me that garden of beauty which our first father forfeited by his folly and sin, and inspired me with new aspirations after that immortal Paradise where sin cannot enter.

But a description on paper imparts only an indistinct and partial conception of such a scene. There are lights and shades, and sounds of melody and fragrance of flowers continually addressing the different senses, while all that is rare and costly in art is making its appeal to your love of the beautiful. Your curiosity is excited at every step, and your surprises are all of the most agreeable character. The hours pass away like minutes, and you say, as you return again to the more common scenes of life, "this has been a bright and memorable day in my pilgrimage on earth."

The contrast between such a residence and the ordinary homes of men in Italy will force itself upon your imagination, however unpleasant the picture thus becomes. The narrow streets of the disagreeable village of Pegli, the squalid people, the beggars that hold up their withered hands, the careworn crowds that pass you, bending under their burdens, as you return to the city of Genoa, remind you that life is not so much a delightful romance as a severe reality, and that, though wealth here and there builds up splendid homes, yet poverty and toil are still the lot of our race. In Genoa and in Sardinia generally, however, there is a brighter prospect for the masses of the people than in any other portion of Italy. There is more liberty. They have a written constitution, a free press, and free debate. Above all, they have religious liberty, and the Bible—God's great fountain of light and joy to man—is free to all.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

In Equity, To Fall Term, 1857.

Robert Chesnut and wife Elizabeth *vs.* Polly Mears, Rhoda Mears, Henry Enzor and wife Mary, Alfred Mears, Daniel Mears and James Mears, and Albert F. Powell, Administrator of Phillip Coleman dec'd.

Petition for Distribution and Account.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that James Mears, one of the Defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of this State, publication is therefore made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant, James Mears, to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the said County of Columbus at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead or answer to said Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso as to him, and set for hearing.

Witness, T. M. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1857.

T. M. SMITH, C. M. E.

Aug. 17, 1857. 35-6t

S. J. HINSDALE'S Ague Mixture; also, Champion's Ague Medicine; Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote, and Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 10. 32-

FLUID AND CAMPHENE LAMPS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT, for sale at a small advance on cost, by JAS. N. SMITH.

Aug. 3. 30-1mi

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Aug. 10. 32-

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, Aug 19

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, arrived to-day with Liverpool dates to Saturday, August 8th.

The Emperor and Empress of France were on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The Atlantic telegraph cable was landed at Valencia on the 5th, and the expedition sailed.

There is a rumored suspension of negotiations on the Spanish Mexican question. Spain continues her military preparations. There is nothing later from India.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—Sales of cotton for the week amount to 30,000 bales. The article is slow of sale, but prices are unaltered.

Breadstuffs quiet. Mixed corn slightly declined. Flour steady. Wheat steady at Tuesday's decline. A broker's circular quotes flour as dull and declined from two to three pence. Corn dull and declined one shilling.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

Important Decision.—A decision has been made by the General Land Office, rejecting applications of free colored persons, whose ancestors were brought into this country as slaves, for preemption of public lands. This is the first case settled on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and will preclude the evil of territories peopled principally by negroes from applying, in future time, for admittance into the Union, as States.

WASHINGTON, August 19

The President a short time ago received a letter from Professor Silliman and others, including several Doctors of Divinity of New Haven, objecting to the employment of the United States military forces to execute the so-called laws of Kansas, and assuring him that they cease not to pray that he may have his proper course of duty pointed out to him, or something to that effect. To this letter the President has just replied briefly but pointedly, denying their premises and questioning their knowledge of those laws. And after acknowledging their validity, he calmly assures them that by the help of God he will enforce them, in accordance with his oath of office.

Stoppage of Cotton Mills.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* states that fourteen cotton mills, containing five thousand looms, have been stopped in Massachusetts on account of the high price of cotton. There are stoppages also in Rhode Island.

Cape Fear and Deep River.—We, to-day, publish the notice required by law, of an election to authorize the Commissioners of the Town to subscribe twenty-five thousand dollars to the work on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers. The terms and conditions of the proposed subscription, and the circumstances under which it is asked for, will be explained to the citizens previously to the election. In the meantime, we are authorized to state, that with an amount certainly not more than this subscribed by the Town, the work can and will be completed to the Coal Fields; or the subscription will not be made, even though authorized by a vote of the citizens.—*Wil. Herald*

WILLIAM SANDFORD,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

With REED, ST. JOHN & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers.

N. E. COR. FRONT AND ARCH STREETS,

Philadelphia.

Aug. 19, 1857. 35-3m

CARD.

To the gentlemen of Fayetteville.

WE take pleasure in introducing to your favorable notice Mr. JOHN HILZINGER (Foreman of our Merchant Tailoring Establishment,) who is visiting your place for the purpose of taking the orders and measures of those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage.

The assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, UNDER-GARMENTS, Hosiery, Trunks, Ladies Hat Cases, and Umbrellas, will be unequalled, and the advantages accruing to purchasers of our stock unexcelled.

Mr. H. may be found at the Fayetteville Hotel, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 2d and 3d, where he will be pleased to take orders for anything in our line.

Yours truly,

O. S. BALDWIN.

CITY CLOTHING STORE, No. 38 MARKET ST., Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20. 45-2w

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MISSISSIPPI COTTON LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has TWO VALUABLE COTTON FARMS for sale—in Carroll County, Mississippi.

One TRact contains 1040 Acres finely improved, 500 Acres open land: it has every convenience usual on Plantations; fine water, the best health, and good outlet for Stock, and in a fine neighborhood. This place is creek bottom and hill land.

The other Tract is in the Yazoo Bottom; contains 1460 acres,—300 acres can be put in Cotton next year and will make 300 bales of Cotton,—two miles from constant navigation; in as good a neighborhood as any in the State; fine water and health; and the best character of stock range.

I offer these Lands at remarkably low prices. For further information I refer to G. W. Meacham, Esq., of Anson County, who has seen the Lands; or write me at Black Hawk, Carroll Co., Miss., or C. W. Bennett, same post office.

W. A. STRONG.

Aug. 19, 1857. 35-2m

Further Supply of School Books.

DAVIES' Algebra; Davies' Arithmetic; Greenleaf's National Arithmetic; Smellie's Philosophy; Pictorial Greece; Cooper's Virgil; &c. &c. Also, Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy; Bailey's Festus; Wayland's Moral Science; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 19.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the State, wishes to sell his Stock of Medicines, consisting of every thing usually kept by Physicians. A good location for Practice can be obtained by the purchaser 10 miles North of Wadesborough.

Address W. M. RICHARDSON,

Wadesborough, N. C.

Aug. 14. 35-6tpd

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, &c.

LINSEED, TRAIN, and LAMP OILS:

White Lead, Chrome Green;
Red " " Yellow;
Prussian Blue, Ultra Marine;
Vermillion, Lakes, Umber;
Sienna, Venetian Red, Shellac;
Red Sanders, Vandyke Brown;
Green and Red Smalts, Ochres, Glues;
Coach, Leather, Brown, Japan and Copal Varnishes;
Paint and Varnish Brushes; Alcohol, Grainers, Blenders, and all other articles used by Painters.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Market Square.

August 3. 30-1m

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

LARGE Flat Dutch,
Large English Norfolk,
Large White Globe,
Purple top Ruta Baga,
Early Red Top.

Just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

July 24. 28-tf

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL

MURCHISON & HOWELL

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf NEW YORK.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1857.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OLD POINT, VA., Aug. 17, 1857.

This is unquestionably the hottest place that I was ever in, and I shall leave it this afternoon without regret, except for the sea bathing and the fish. I have always considered Fayetteville a warm place in summer, owing to its being almost surrounded by the Hay Mount range of hills, and to its sand. But it will not compare with Old Point, at least that part of it which is inhabited. If one could put up a tent on the beach, I have no doubt that he could keep cool, for I walked out there yesterday afternoon and found a delicious breeze, whilst, to get to and from it, I was hot exceedingly. Sitting quietly in my room, at any time of day, from 9 A. M. till bed-time, the perspiration is oozing from every pore, and I begin to fear that I shall evaporate. Go to bed, throw off all cover, and it is even worse, if possible. As to walking, I have done but little of that, for I like to take my baths in the ordinary way. During part of yesterday a cool change was experienced, and most gratefully welcomed. But it is hot again to-day.

As to the Hotel accommodations, they are good as to the eating, (and probably as to the drinking also, but that I have not tested,) tolerable as to the attentions of waiters, and perfectly indifferent on the part of the office gentry, who seem to me, on the few occasions when I have had the temerity to apply to them for any information or attention, or have seen others do so, as desirous of impressing the inquirer with the conviction that they were sadly out of place, and were compromising their Virginian dignity, by condescending to fill such a position. Now to a stranger this is not particularly attractive, and holds out no inducement to repeat the experiment of a visit. It may do well enough for those who are accustomed to the place, who "know the ropes," and can go where they please and get what they want, guided by their own personal knowledge; but as I have said to a stranger it is not attractive. It has in truth become too much the idea of hotel keepers in places which are occasionally or habitually thronged with company, that they are only conferring an obligation, and not receiving one also, by entertaining the traveller. This is especially the case in New York; but I did not expect to see signs of it in Virginia, except at the White Sulphur Springs, where I have many times heard that a complaint upon any point was always followed by a very distinct assurance that the complainant was at liberty to go elsewhere; that if he got little or nothing to eat, the keeper cared not, for he did not charge for board, but only for water, &c. &c. Now for twenty years past I have found it different at one place, viz: Saratoga. And to Saratoga I am now going, in hopes to find it again, before I enter on business in New York.

There is an outcry in Southern papers generally, against any Southern man going to a Northern watering place, spending money among the abolitionists, enriching them at the expense of the South, submitting to their insults, getting into fights with negro waiters, &c. &c. To all this I answer, so far as I am individually concerned, as follows: Some twenty odd years ago, I was subject to an annual bilious attack, which for several summers in succession was near carrying me to the grave. Since I have been going to Saratoga, I have never had one such serious attack, and I attribute my exemption to the visits I have made to that place, the use of that water, the freedom from labor and care, and the salubrity of the climate. Feeling all this, and being somewhat inclined to postpone as long as possible the period for "shuffling off this mortal coil," I am not inclined to go experimenting, to see whether some "Abana and Pharpar" in Virginia may not be better than all the waters of Saratoga. It may be that I might find what I want in the mountains of Virginia. But I have no assurance of it. I have the assurance, so far as experience can give it, that I shall find it at Saratoga. But why should I go to Virginia, in preference to New York? Has Virginia ever shown any such regard for North Carolina, as to call for any special favor from us? Not that I am aware of. The fact is the reverse, as I believe. In my opinion, there is more real respect and kindness entertained and shown in New York towards North Carolinians, than in Virginia.

As to spending money at the North, I have been accustomed to believe, that a man has a right to spend his own money according to the dictates of his own judgment, always bearing in mind that he shut not his hand against those public and private enterprises and charities to which as a member of a community, he owes assistance. I think I cannot be justly chargeable with neglect of these latter. For every dollar I spend at Saratoga, I spend a hundred at home. But those who are loudest in their denunciations of this spending money among the abolitionists—what do they do themselves? Do they not buy their stocks of goods in New York rather than in Charleston? Do they not buy the ready-made clothes of the northern sewing machines, rather than employ a tailor or tailoress at the South? Do they not wear a Northern hat, or pair of boots or shoes, in preference to those of Southern make? Do even my brother editors of the South ever look to Charleston for their types and presses, rather than to New York and Philadelphia? Not exactly. But they

"Compound for sins they have a mind to
"By damning those they're not inclined to."

As to submitting to insults and getting into fights with Northern waiters, never having met with any thing of that sort, I need say but little. I have had no difficulty in securing respectful and active attention from Northern hotel waiters. It is true I pay for it, and I do so far more cheerfully than I pay any other hotel charge. My small gratuities are well earned by that useful class. To show how little cause there is to complain on the score of servants, I may mention that my waiter at the table at Saratoga has been the same man for three successive years: that he welcomes me with the cordiality of an old acquaintance, secures me seats at his part of the table, and serves me with untiring assiduity.

But I am referred, perhaps, to the fight at Ephrata, in Pennsylvania, a few days ago, between a Baltimorean and a negro waiter. True; but did nothing similar ever occur at the Virginia White Sulphur? I could mention two similar fracases that I have heard of at that place between North Carolinians and waiters. Such things will occur in one section of the country as well as in another. They are rare in either section. They are the exception, not the rule.

For all the above good and sufficient reasons thereunto moving me, I mean to go to Saratoga this year as for many years past, thankful that there is in the country a place so favored of Providence to which I can resort. Should any of my brother editors, moved of course by a patriotic regard for the South, assail me for it, after the above explanation, let them go ahead, taking care to withhold from their readers my reasons.

I heartily wish that there were in North Carolina a place like Saratoga, where I could go, drink, and be healed. But I have neither seen nor heard of such. A long cherished desire to visit our own mountains has this year been frustrated by sickness, my physician at Salisbury advising me that I could not make the trip with safety.

But enough of this. I have written it because I have encountered abuse heretofore, and expect more hereafter, and do not choose to be placed in a false position, by those who have no more (if so much) North Carolina feeling than myself, no more interest in the South and Southern institutions, and who act in their own business just as I do in mine. When I become false or indifferent to the welfare of North Carolina, "may my right hand forget its cunning."

Since the weather has become cooler, I have taken a walk on the ramparts and parapet of the extensive fortifications erected here for the protection of Norfolk and the Chesapeake Bay region. There is an outer fort mounting some hundreds of guns, I suppose, on the south eastern side, probably 400 yards in extent. And an inner fort of more than a mile in extent, I suppose, with enormous cannon bristling above and below, perhaps a thousand in all. The walls of these forts are of great thickness composed of stone and earth and brick. All around the inner fort (of course on the outside, and not on the inside, like Gen. Pillow's ditch in Mexico,) is a wide and deep canal, which an enemy would have to pass if he should succeed in capturing the outer fort. The whole appears to me to be so strong, that I do not see how an enemy can ever capture it. But in addition to this, there is another immense fort at the Rip Raps, in the middle of the Bay, a mile or two from Old Point. This is erected on an island formed by sinking stone, upon which, after it was thus raised above the water, the fort was built. Some years ago a portion of the walls sunk, partially, and a Colonel of Engineers is now here superintending its repair. This great work was commenced, I believe, whilst Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of War, some forty years ago. It was a favorite work of his, and he suffered for a brief period under an imputation of being interested in the contract which was let by his Department; but the purity of his personal integrity was soon established, in this as in all the acts of his long political career.

The view from the parapet wall of Fortress Monroe, (so is the first named fort called,) is exceedingly beautiful and imposing. As far as the eye can reach in one direction, are the broad waters of the bay, with here and there a ship, a brig, or a schooner under full sail. In two other directions there is a wide expanse of water, and in the fourth, the eye rests upon the beautiful grounds enclosed within the fort, the numerous buildings, officers' quarters and soldiers' barracks,—the yellow paint or wash on which is pleasantly relieved by abundance of shade trees, shrubbery and rich green grass.

In a lot outside of the walls, I saw probably 500 pieces of cannon, and I think hundreds of thousands of cannon balls, all arranged with the beautiful regularity for which the ordnance corps is celebrated. I have no doubt that there is much here that would interest me and my readers, which I might have seen if the weather had been endurable, and if an officer friend who resides here had not been, to my great regret, absent on duty.

I suppose that the government has spent millions of dollars here, on the forts, the buildings, and the ordnance stores. An immense sum has also been expended on the Navy Yard at Norfolk. I rather think that Virginia and New York have between them engrossed the lion's share of the honors and the spoils.

OLD POINT, Aug. 17, 1857.

After finishing my letter this morning, seeing an omnibus at the door bound for Hampton, I concluded to ride over to that ancient village, the scene of one of the most disgraceful outrages of the British during the war of 1812. They captured the place, and if I recollect aright, burnt private buildings and robbed and insulted the people, men, women and children. It was generally considered a disgraceful procedure then, for war had gradually been divested of that species of its horrors; but at this day, the whole civilized world would cry shame at such conduct. I stayed too short a time to see if there remained any marks of the ravages of war.

There is a Church in the village which is supposed to be between 150 and 175 years old, the oldest in Virginia. It is an odd looking affair, on the outside. It is surrounded by a high brick wall, the gate of which was locked, so that I saw only the outside, and a number of ancient looking tombstones in the yard. The building was in a ruinous state a few years ago, the roof and parts of the walls fallen in, the floor, pulpit, and pews, all decayed; when a feeling of veneration for such a relic of the past came over the people and it was thoroughly repaired. The settlement of Hampton is nearly coeval with that of Jamestown, which is about 30 miles distant, up the James river.

Between Old Point and Hampton is the farm and residence of Col. Segar, the owner, but not personally the keeper, of the Hotel where I write. His land is very fine, and it is estimated that a field of corn which we rode by will yield 50 bushels to the acre. The land is worth $100 an acre; was sold for $10 an acre about 20 years ago. Steam has made the difference. Every thing produced here can be transported in a few hours to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, where its fruits and vegetables come into market some weeks earlier than those raised there. Of course, being early, they bring high prices.

I had occasion a few days ago to allude to the "dead head" system, under which certain classes are privileged to travel where they please without paying any thing. From an article which I have since seen in a Boston paper, I find that the system has a much more extensive operation than I had imagined. It is not editors alone that travel free, but hotel keepers, rail road presidents and directors, and I don't know how many others. But the funniest part of the story consists in facts brought out in consequence of an effort to abolish the system by the new $25,000 a year President of the Erie rail road. The Boston paper retorts upon the President with great force, that the editors and the hotel keepers are the real sufferers by the "dead head" system—the editors by the amount of gratuitous puffing which they are called on to perform, and the hotel keepers by the gratuitous boarding of rail road runners, conductors, and other employees. A case is mentioned of one of the principal Boston hotels which has gratuitously boarded these rail road men to the amount of $5,000. It never received a cent of pay from either the roads or their employees. One man has thus boarded at that house for five years, supplied without price with its best board, its wines and its cigars. Another man was sick at the same house for six months, and carefully nursed without charge. It is high time that all this was put an end to. It is one of the secrets of the enormous board which travellers are required to pay in the principal hotels—they are paying the board of these "dead heads," as well as their own.

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.—The Sixty-fourth Anniversary of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company was celebrated on Saturday last, by a Target-Firing and Parade. The day was fine, the turn-out good, and the manœuvring highly creditable.

In the Target exercises, the Company more than sustained its reputation; indeed, it is thought by many to have been the best ever done in Fayetteville. Whilst there were no *very close* shots, the average of the whole will compare well any where. Out of 129 balls fired, 125 struck the Target. Of these there were 56 inside of the red ring, (of 12 inches diameter,) 50 in the blue ring, (2 feet diameter,) and 19 outside of the blue ring;—Target 3 feet across. Very near all were line shots, that is to say, within three inches of the line of the staff. [Whether this good shooting is owing to the fact that we took a hand, for the first time, it is not for us to say; neither doth it become us to say *how far off* our shots were from the centre. *Non omnia possumus omnes.*]

At 1 o'clock, the Prize (a handsome Silver Goblet,) was awarded to the successful competitor, Mr. S. P. Sedberry, at the hands of Dr. H. C. Robinson, prefaced by some very happy and appropriate remarks. After which the *penalty matrimonial* was inflicted upon the O. S., to the infinite amusement of the numerous spectators.

The following are the three best shots, as read out: Mr. Sedberry: 1st shot, 5 inches; 2d, 3¼; 3d, 3-16;—average 3 3-16. W. Wemyss: 1st shot, 3 inches; 2d, 6; 3d, 1½;—average 3½. Chas. B. Cook: 1st shot, 4 13-16; 2d, 7 6-16; 3d, 3 inches; —average 5 1-16. Best single shots by S. P. Sedberry and Daniel Murphy—each 3-16ths of an inch.

The election of Officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Walter Draughon, Major Commandant.
Wm. Huske, 1st Captain.
James McGilvary, 2d Captain.
James M. Vann, 3d Captain.
T. J. Robinson, 4th Captain.
James B. Ferguson, 1st Sergeant.
Wright Huske, 2d Sergeant.
Alex'r Ray, 3d Sergeant.
Geo. H. Haigh, 4th Sergeant.
Benj. R. Huske, 5th Sergeant.
Hector McKethan, 1st Corporal.
Wm. Wemyss, 2d Corporal.
David Anderson, 3d Corporal.
S. P. Sedberry, 4th Corporal.
Wright Huske, Secretary.

As an evidence of the financial prosperity of this old Corps, we are pleased to learn that it is entirely out of debt,—a rare thing with Volunteer Military Companies.

NEW COTTON.—New Cotton was received at New Orleans from Texas on the 15th inst. Last year the first receipts, at the same city and from the same State, were on July 15th. The crop in Texas is said to be short, but of very fine quality.

CANAL TOLLS.—From a late report of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, it appears that the total amount of tolls accruing to the canal for the year ending the 31st December last, was $153,051 36, against $138,675 84 for the previous year, showing an increase for the last year of $14,375 52. The expenses for the same period, including interest, amounted to $231,716 73. The expenses from the 1st of January to the 1st of June, 1857, amounted to $162,322 12. The total loss sustained by the canal from the spring freshet, directly and indirectly, is estimated to be over $200,000, saying nothing about what has been expended since June 1.

The railroads with their advantages of speed and certainty are fast breaking down the canal competition.

IN AND OUT OF POWER.—*"Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"* The world is full of examples like that of Hazael, of the abandonment, by those in power, of all the patriotic professions made when out of and seeking that power. The pledging system, which has of late prevailed in our country in all cases, from candidates for the Presidency down to candidates for custom house porterages, would furnish us with many striking instances in the history of our own state and country. But the great Historian, Sir Archibald Alison, in brief space, has done the work to our hands. And our readers, we guess, will not find less pleasure in reading his illustration of the point now, because a goodly number of them may have read it in the Observer some thirteen years ago.

The French Revolution had for its great object the establishment of perfect "liberty and equality;" and the abolition of all titles of nobility. To accomplish these darling objects, the people, led by pledged candidates, waded through oceans of blood, struck down all that was venerable, all that was good, all that was truly great. The same people, led by pledged office-holders, overthrew, one after another, all their "democratic" institutions. And in recording Napoleon's decree of 1808, re-establishing the hereditary titles of prince, duke, count, baron and chevalier, and entailing estates upon their descendants, Alison says:

"Such a stretch, coming so soon after the universal passion for equality, which, bursting forth in 1789, had since convulsed France and Europe, was of itself sufficiently remarkable; but it was rendered still more so by the speeches by which it was ushered into the Legislative Body. "Senators!" said Cambaceres, "know that you are no longer obscure plebeians or simple citizens. The statute which I hold in my hand confers on you the *majestic title of Count.* I myself, Senators, am no longer merely the citizen Cambaceres; as well as the great dignitaries of the Empire, I am a prince, your most serene highness! and my most serene person, as well as all the other holders of the great dignities of the Empire, will be endowed with one of the grand duchies reserved by the imperial decree of the 30th of March, 1806. As the son of a prince cannot, in the noble hierarchy, descend to a lower rank than that of a duke, *all our children* will enjoy that title. But the new order of things erects no impassable or invidious barrier between the citizens: every career remains open to the virtues and talents of all; the advantage which it awards to tried merit will prove no injury to that which has not yet been put to the test." Thunders of applause shook the Senate at this announcement; and that body, composed almost entirely of persons of plebeian birth, whom success in the Revolution had raised to eminence, and many of whom had voted in the convention for the death of Louis, not only accepted with gratitude the imperial gift, which was thus the price of abandoning all their former principles, and put on with alacrity the state livery which was the badge of their servitude, but *unanimously* imbodied their devotion in an address to the emperor on the occasion, which [was] one of the most memorable monuments of political tergiversation and baseness which the history of the world has to exhibit."

GEN. WASHINGTON A FRENCH MARSHAL.—A gentleman residing in Frederick, Maryland, has in his possession an old porcelain mug, with an effigy of Washington on horseback, and the inscription beneath, "George Washington, Esq., General in Chief of the U. S. Army and Marshal of France." The circumstance having been mentioned by the owner to other citizens of Frederick, discussion arose as to whether Washington ever received the baton of a Marshal of France; and in the absence of any historical evidence, a letter was written to Mr. Custis, of Arlington, inquiring as to the fact. Mr. Custis has replied that he has in his possession ample proof of the truth of the inscription on the mug; and gives the history of the appointment. It seems that when, in 1781, Colonel Laurens went to France as special ambassador, a difficulty arose between him and the French Ministry as to the command of the combined armies in America. Laurens said: 'Our chief must command; it is our cause, and the battle is on our soil.' *'C'est impossible,'* exclaimed the Frenchman; 'by the etiquette of the French service the Count de Rochambeau, being an old Lieutenant General, can only be commanded by the King in person, or a *Mareschal de France.*' 'Then,' exclaimed Laurens, 'make our Washington a *Mareschal de France,* and the difficulty is at an end.' It was done.

A friend of Mr. Custis heard Washington spoken of as *Monsieur le Mareschal,* at the siege of Yorktown. But Washington desired no such title, and the knowledge of his right to it passed away with him, to be revived only by accident.

FOREIGN OBITUARY.—Very many persons in this country will hear with regret of the death of Dr. Thomas Dick, the well-known author of the Christian Philosopher and other kindred works. Dr. Dick, says the Dundee (Scotland) Advertiser, in recording his death, "was born in the Hilltown, Dundee, on the 24th of November, 1774, his father being Mungo Dick, a small linen manufacturer. For ten years he taught at Perth, where he wrote the Christian Philosopher, which became a favorite work and ran through several editions. The success of that work induced him to resign his position as a teacher and retire to Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, where, in 1827 and in the fifty-third year of his age, he established himself in a neat little cottage on the hill, to the astonishment of the villagers at the time, who looked with wonder upon his observatory, and speculated greatly on his reasons for dwelling so much above them. From that time until within the last few years, when the chill of age stayed his hand, his pen was ever busy preparing the numerous works in which, under different forms and by various methods, he not only, as an American divine has said, brought down philosophy from heaven to earth, but raised it from earth to heaven.

About eight years ago he was prostrated by a severe illness, from the effects of which he never wholly recovered. In the year 1850 a number of gentlemen in Dundee subscribed a small fund, from which between £20 and £30 a year have since been paid him, and about £70 remains unexhausted. An effort was made at the same time to procure a pension for the Doctor from the Literary Fund, which did not succeed. It was renewed, however, successfully two years ago, and £50 per annum—a sum far less than it should have been, seeing that £300 per annum was allotted in the same year to the widow of a Judge of the Court of Sessions—was awarded."

The death of Eugene Sue, at Paris on the 3d inst., is also announced.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.—The official returns from the 5th District give Mr. Gilmer a majority of 847. The vote stands for Gilmer 5,692, Williams, Dem., 4,845. In 1855 the poll was for Reade 7,061, for Kerr 3,756. The aggregate vote in the District is but 420 less than in 1855.

The official vote in the Mountain District is:

Clingman,		8,673
Vance,	3,211	
Wilson,	446	
		3,657
Clingman's majority,		5,016

In the 6th District Mr. Scales beats Col. Puryear 729, though Puryear's vote is 434 more than at the last election when he received 366 majority. The official vote is as follows:

	Scales.	Puryear.
Forsyth,	1042	877
Stokes,	768	453
Surry,	933	530
Yadkin,	668	842
Davie,	398	548
Davidson,	767	1037
Rockingham,	1401	382
Iredell,	393	1109
Alexander,	417	401
Ashe,	892	771
	7679	6950
	6950	
Majority for Scales,	729	

SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.—The next Southern Convention, says the Baltimore Patriot, is to be held in Montgomery, a delightful town, pleasantly situated on the Alabama river. We have no doubt that the delegates, whoever they may be, will meet with a cordial welcome, and enjoy themselves to their hearts' content—but if their post prandial deliberations result in nothing more practical than those of their predecessors, we scarcely think a journey of nine hundred miles from Washington is compensated by a dinner at the end of it. But the South will talk, and fume, and menace. When will it act? *That* is the important question.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SAD AFFAIR.

Mr. John Hall, of Montgomery County, while working at his mill on the 17th inst., got his left hand and arm caught in the cogg wheel and horribly crushed and mangled. Drs. F. J. Kron and H. G. McEachin were immediately called in, but a glance showed too well that amputation was the only remedy. They amputated his arm above the elbow and report his recovery favorable.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, near Owensville, on the 11th inst., by W. G. Fowler, Esq., Mr. SHERWOOD LUCAS to Miss SOPHIA WORD. All of Sampson

In purest love their souls unite,
That they, with christian care,
May make domestic burdens light
By taking mutual share.

At Jackson, Mississippi, on the 5th instant, Rev. OSCAR NEWTON, son of Rev. Alexander Newton, D. D., and Miss MARIA SUSAN COLTON, Teacher in the Public High School at Jackson.

DIED,

In this town on the 13th inst., ELIZABETH ECCLES, infant daughter of William and Elizabeth H. McLaurin.

In Richmond county, on Saturday, 15th inst., Miss JANE P. LITTLE, daughter of the late Thos. Little.

In Raleigh, on Tuesday last, Mrs MARY J. HAYWOOD, wife of Gen. Rob't W. Haywood.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 24.

BACON—		17 a 17½	LARD,—		17½ a 18
COTTON—			MOLASSES—		
Fair to good,	15½ a		Cuba	60 a 00	
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 12½		N. Orleans,	00 a 00	
COTTON BAGGING—			SALT—		
Gunny,	20 a 23		Liv. Sack,	1 40 a 1 50	
Dundee,	20 a 22		FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00	
FLOUR—			N. C. SPIRITS—		
Family,	6 50 a 6 60		P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00	
Super.	6 25 a 0 00		Apple do,	90 a 00	
Fine,	6 00 a 0 00		Whiskey,	60 a 65	
Scratched,	5 50 a 0 00		WOOL—	21 a 22	
GRAIN—			TURPENTINE—		
Corn,	1 25 a 0 00		Yellow dip,	2 55 a 0 00	
Wheat,	1 15 a 0 00		Virgin,	3 50 a 0 00	
Oats,	50 a 0		Hard,	1 05 a 0 00	
Peas,	00 a 0 00		Spirits,	40 a 00	
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00				

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—We report an upward tendency.

Flour—We reduce our figures.

Oats—We reduce our quotation.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin turpentine $4, yellow $3 to 3 05. Spirits 44. No. 1 rosin $5 to 6 50, common 1 40. Tar 1 50. N. C. Bacon, sides and shoulders 17, hams 18. Oats 55.

At New York, middling uplands cotton 15§. Southern flour lower, 6 60 to $7 for mixed to super, 7 10 to 8 50 for fancy.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 20.—Brig A G Washburn fm Bristol, R I. 21. Brig C Perkins fm New York; Schr Morning Light fm Baltimore.

THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev Wm. N. Mebane has declined the Associate Editorship of the Paper. For this and other reasons, the Ex. Com. have resolved to defer the publication of the 1st Number till after the meeting of Synod, which takes place the last of October in Charlotte. At that time, a meeting of the Proprietors will be held, and another Editor elected. A full attendance is requested, as other business of importance will also be under consideration.

All persons having copies of the Prospectus, with subscribers' names attached, and all who are able to add new names to the list, will please forward them by mail to the undersigned immediately, so that some estimate may be formed at Synod of the number of subscribers with which we may begin the publication. 2000 ought to be and can be easily obtained. Will not our Ministers and lay members show their interest in this important work for our Church and State by exerting themselves in its behalf? Carthage church, in Moore County, as yet leads the column: a club of 82 having been formed there.

By order of the Committee.

GEORGE McNEILL, Jr.

Aug. 24. 1t

FOR RENT.

TWO STORES, on Person Street, convenient to the Market and with good back yard privileges. Apply to B. R. Huske, Esq., or to

A. M. CAMPBELL.

Aug. 24. 36-2t

Herrings! Herrings! Herrings!

50 BBLS. New Herrings just received:

—ALSO—

Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee;
Granulated, Crushed and Loaf Sugar;
Pure Apple Brandy;
Scuppernong Wine (2 years old;)
Pure Cider Vinegar.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.

Aug. 24. 36-4t

AUGUSTA, Geo., Aug. 21.

Immense Wheat Receipts.—The receipts of wheat here during the last 20 days, have reached the enormous quantity of 270,000 bushels.

J. Q. Adams and the Bible.—In a letter to his son, in 1811, he says: "I have for many years made it a practice to read through the Bible once every year. My custom is to read four or five chapters every morning, immediately after rising from my bed. It employs about an hour of my time, and seems to me the most suitable manner of beginning the day. In what light soever we regard the Bible, whether with reference to revelation, to history, or to morality, it is an invaluble and inexhaustible mine of knowledge and virtue."

CORN.

1500 BUS. CORN, for sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

Aug. 22. 36-

FOR SALE.

15 BBLS. of M. & E. MYER'S SUPERIOR WHISKEY. This Whiskey comes very highly recommended; said to be fully equal to any North Carolina make, and warranted free from any impurity. WORTH & UTLEY.

Aug. 22, 1857. 36-

TOMATOES

ARE NOW PLENTY. Fill a dozen or two of Arthur's Barthen Self-sealing Cans with them for winter use. Price of Quarts $3 40, and Half Gallons $5 25, per dozen.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Aug. 24. 36-1m

Godey's Lady's Book for September,

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 22.

FOR RENT.

WILL be rented publicly at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 1st day of September, for one year, that large 2 Story BRICK STORE HOUSE, next to Liberty Point House, at present occupied by Jas. Sundy, Esq. Bond with approved security required. Possession given immediately. JAS. EVANS, G'd'n.

Aug. 11. 1t

Congress Water, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

August 3.

White Lead and Linseed Oil, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

August 3.

A Great Medicine for Females.

Hundreds of stimulants have been invented and sold, purporting to be specific in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate form of woman render her subject. The result of all these stimulants has been to impart *momentary activity* to the *nervous system,* and false vigor to the *muscles;* but this relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than before; and the repeated attempts of invalids to build themselves up by these *false remedies,* have finally ended in destroying what little vital organization was left. But in using "*Bœrhave's Holland Bitters,*" you will find no such disastrous results. It is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Under its influence, *every* nerve and muscle receives new strength and vigor, appetite and sleep return, and finally, perfect health. See advertisement in another column.

August 22. 36-2tpd

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LAND & PERSONAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the late dwelling of Solomon Kendall, dec'd, near High Point, in Guilford County, N. C., on the 24th day of the 9th month (September) 1857, will be sold at public sale, on a credit of six months, One Wagon, Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Utensils, a quantity of Wheat, Oats and Hay; some Sheep and other Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles, the property of said Estate.

Also, 146 Acres of Land, East of and within half a mile of the Town of High Point, of which about 100 Acres is wood land. Said land contains one Dwelling House and some valuable meadow ground, ready for use.

Note and security will be required. All persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment. And all persons having debts or claims of any denomination whatever against said estate are hereby notified to produce them legally authenticated.

SEWELL FARLOWE, }
JONATHAN P. WINSLOW, } Ex'rs.

8th Month, 20th, 1857. 36*ts

CITY OF MOREHEAD!

GREAT SALE OF LOTS!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepard's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance.

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albemarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sound on the north, whilst Bogue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro'.

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Carlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the net-work of all the rail ways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East-Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent: therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commerce of the East Indies?

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Railroad, with that road; and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city: if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entre depot" between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut. Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water; its climate is salubrious; its sea-breeze and sea-bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will makes it a pleasant watering-place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once: and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of Shepard's Point Land Co

Aug. 21. 36-*ts

Donaldson Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will begin on Monday the 21st of September, under the joint charge of Mr. THOMAS J. ROBINSON and Mr. GEORGE A. CAIRNS. The Academy building is pleasantly situated on Hay Mount, and, in its location, combines the advantages of ample room for the out-door exercises of the Students, and freedom from all causes of hinderance in the diligent pursuit of their studies.

It is the desire of the Instructers to make this a *school of high rank*, and they call upon Parents and Guardians to aid them, by their patronage, in the accomplishment of this purpose, believing that there is in Fayetteville and its vicinity a sufficient number of Boys to support such an Institution.

TERMS OF TUITION:

For Primary Students, per session, (20 weeks,)			$12 50
" Advanced English	"	"	18 00
" Classical	"	"	25 00
" Contingencies	"	"	50

One half of tuition fees to be paid in advance.

Semi-Annual reports of the scholarship of each Boy will be sent to the Parent or Guardian.

Fayetteville, Aug. 8, 1857. 32-t01

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road Company will take place in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 27th August. JAS. G. COOK, Pres't.

August 9, 1857. 32-tm

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

SESSION 1857--58.

THE next Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the 1st of October, 1857, at the College Building, corner of Marshall and College streets, Richmond, and terminate on the 1st of March, 1858.

Surgery and Surgical Anatomy,
by CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine,
by DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy,
by MARTIN P. SCOTT, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics,
by B. R. WELLFORD, M. D.
Anatomy,
by ARTHUR E. PETICOLAS, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence,
by LEVIN S. JOYNES, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,
by JAMES H. CONWAY, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy,
MARION HOWARD, M. D.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities and at a very trifling expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary. This Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for Clinical instruction.

Many Surgical Operations are performed in the presence of the class, and the Students being daily admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar, not only with the symptoms and diagnosis of disease, but with its daily progress and treatment.

Amount of Fees for Lectures,	$105 00
Matriculation Fee,	5 00
Practical Anatomy,	10 00
Graduating Fee,	25 00

The price of Board, including Fuel, Lights and Servants' attendance, varies from $3 to $5 per week. The Catalogues, containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those who apply for it, or specific inquiries will be answered by letter.

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 9. 24-lawsw

2,800 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit. SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

NEW SUPPLY OF STATIONERY.

WE are just receiving further supplies of

STATIONERY,

Embracing Letter, Bath Post, Note and Cap Papers, in great variety; English and French Envelopes, white and colored; Tissue Paper, Gillott's and Perry's Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Red Ink Pens, Ebony Rulers, Ivory and Boxwood Pocket Rulers, Mathematical Instruments in cases, Hand Clips, Pink Tape, Quills, Pen Racks, White Rubber, Sand Boxes, &c.; Banker's Cases, Pocket Memorandums and Pocket Books; Yankee and French Pencil Sharpeners; Cloth Stretchers, for marking with indelible ink; Rodgers' Pen Knives; Portfolios; Maynard & Noyes and Davids' Inks, &c. Also, 1 Case superior English SLATES, assorted sizes.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2, 1857.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McINTYRE.
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

Type Foundry and Printer's Emporium,

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

WM. HAGAR, Jr., & CO.,

338 Gold Street, New York City.

THE subscribers desire to advise their friends and the Printing Interest generally, that since the late fire, which injured only the manufacturing department of their establishment, they have entirely refitted the same with new machinery, and have availed themselves of the opportunity to introduce

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT

which long experience and capital can command; and that they have therefore unequalled facilities for producing

TYPE

of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accurateness and promptness. Our NEW SPECIMEN BOOK, (just issued,) will be freely given to all who wish to purchase, when applied for. Printers will please be particular in directing how it may be sent.

We also furnish every article needed in a Printing Office, at manufacturers' prices.

MACHINE AND HAND
HOES', ADAMS', **PRESSES** TAYLOR'S, RUGGLES',
Chase's Diamond Press,

(of which we are sole agents in this city,) and of every other maker in the United States; Ink, Cases, Stands, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Galleys (brass and wood,) Chases, Furniture, &c. Orders will be filled for Paper, Cards, and Printer's Stock of every kind.

Electrotyping and Stereotyping in all their Branches.

☞ Type Copper-Faced to order.

Old type received in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound, if delivered in sixty days from the date of purchase; if later, but six cents per pound.

Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.

SECOND-HAND PRESSES (Machine and Hand) usually on sale WM. HAGAR, Jr., & CO.

WM. HAGAR, JR.] [JOHN HAGAR.

July 8. 23-3t

Fire Insurance.

WE refer our readers to the annual statement of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, which will be found in another column. This successful institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1819, with a perpetual charter. Its capital is $500,000, and its accumulations exceed $800,000 more, making its entire assets over $300,000, invested as detailed in the statement referred to. These results indicate that during the period of nearly forty years since its organization, (without a single change of its chief officer,) its business has been conducted with judgment and prudence. It has been thus far successful in an eminent degree, discharging, as we are informed, all its obligations by the payment of about *ten million dollars* for losses, without asking a day's delay in any instance. It has had but little litigation, notwithstanding the immense number of transactions made. In order to attain as much *certainty* as possible in such a business as insurance, it has been the practice of the Company, for several years, at great labor, carefully to classify and arrange their risks into about fifty distinct classes, so as to ascertain the amount insured on each class, the amount of premiums received thereon, and the amount of losses upon each. This classification, extending over a long period, and covering property to a very large amount, furnishes reliable data, and presents a sound, substantial basis of actual experience, upon which to conduct its business. Insurance is not a matter of luck or chance, as many suppose; its hazards are ascertainable, and its principles capable of being reduced to a system, the practical working and results of which are as certain as that of any other business. The Ætna Company, by adhering rigidly to its system, and placing its business upon a healthy basis, has obtained the confidence of the community to an extent surpassed by no other Company in the U. States, and has increased its business and its income from year to year with a steady growth. One great source of its security is the wide distribution of its risks—a policy which it pursues with great strictness—limiting the amount to be covered in each locality. By this course it has passed, with comparative impunity, through some of the most sweeping and destructive fires, which have swallowed up other companies less cautious in their business. It is a system like this, based upon experience, which gives stability and soundness to a company, and to the assured confidence and security.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED 1819. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital $1,000,000. Assets $1,422,162 11.

T. K. BRACE, President. E. G. RIPLEY, Vice President. T. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.—T. K. Brace, S. Tudor, J. Church, R. Buell, M. A. Tuttle, E. Flower, E. A. Bulkeley, R. Mather, E. G. Ripley, S. S. Ward, H. Z. Pratt, G. F. Davis, A. Dunham, D. Hillyer, T. A. Alexander, W. Keney.

The Assets are mainly invested in Stocks and Bonds, paying interest, with $172,664 61 of cash on deposite in the Hartford Banks, to meet losses.

Losses due and unpaid—none.
Losses adjusted and not due, $24,313 95.
Losses in suspense, waiting further proof, &c., $75,850 15.
Losses resisted, (suspicions of fraud, &c.) $46,678 72.

☞ Agent of the above Company in Fayetteville, N. C. E. J. HALE.

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed, but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, by the SOLE PROPRIETORS.

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville. June 14, 1857. 16-

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,
Hardware and Hollow-ware,

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

FOR SALE.

STEEL'S PATENT CUTTING KNIFE. An article much more highly approved, by all who have tried them, than any other now in use. Apply to

B. ROSE.

July 8, 1857. 23-6w

JOHN D. SHAW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Richmond, Anson and Robeson. All business entrusted to his care will receive strict attention.

June 18, 1857. 17-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1857.

Joseph R. Blossom vs. Charles Holland.

Judicial Attachment, Levied on Horses, Mules, and Turpentine Still, belonging to Charles Holland.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles Holland, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Holland of the levy on his property, and requiring him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in September next, and replevy and plead, or judgment will be rendered against him and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June A. D. 1857. JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk.

Aug 4. 31-tc

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 3d, 1857.

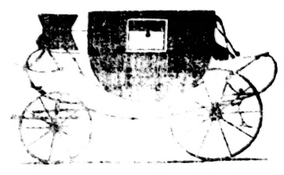
The Course of Study is thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded, on application to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal,
Greensboro', N. C.

July 13, 1857. 24-2m

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 27. 51-

"The Old North State in 1776," by Caruthers,—first Series. A further supply just received.

Also, the 2d Series of the same work.

E. J. HALE & SON.

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2. 45-tf

LAW BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, and will promptly fill orders for

North Carolina Supreme Court Reports,

in sets or in single volumes. Iredell's Digest and Digested Manual. Jones's Digest. Revised Statutes of North Carolina. Wiley's New Form Book.

STORY, on Sales, Bills, Contracts, Partnership, Agency, Equity Jurisprudence, Equity Pleadings.

ARCHBOLD, on Practice, Criminal Practice and Pleading, Landlord and Tenant.

CHITTY, on Contracts, Criminal Law, Blackstone, Medical Jurisprudence.

SUGDEN, on Vendors and Property.

POWELL, on Mortgages, and Contracts.

SMITH, on Actions at Law, Master and Servant, Landlord and Tenant, Chancery Practice.

SANDERS, on Pleading and Evidence, Uses and Trusts, Reports.

RUSSELL, on Arbitration, Factors, Crimes.

HOFFMAN'S Legal Study, and Masters in Chancery.

WILLIAMS on Personal Property.

WHEATON'S Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

WHARTON, on American Law of Homicide, Medical Jurisprudence, State Trials in the United States, American Criminal Law, Law Dictionary.

Stephen on Pleading. Roper on Legacies. Dart on Vendors. Fearne on Remainders. Edwards on Bailments. Coke upon Littleton, (Hargrave and Butler's) new edition. Kent's Commentaries. Curtis's ditto. Dart's Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate. Adams' Equity. Troubat's Law of Limited Partnership. Hughes' Equity Draughtsman. Phillips and Amos on Evidence. Gresley on Law of Evidence. Ross on Bills and Promissory Notes. Domat's Civil Law. Lewis's U. S. Criminal Law. Daniell's Chancery Practice. Roscoe's Criminal Evidence. Atherley on the Law of Marriage. Collyer on Partnership. Greenleaf on Evidence. Oliver on Conveyancing. Curtis's Conveyancer. Burrill's Law Dictionary. Cruise on Real Property. Tayler's Law Glossary. Crabb on Real Property. Reeves' Domestic Relations. Byles on Bills. Bell on Sale. Lee on Arbitration of Titles. Sharswood's Professional Ethics. Barton's suit in Equity. Wills on Circumstantial Evidence. Comyn's Landlord and Tenant. Watson on Arbitration. Harvon Discovery. Oliphant on Horses. Whitworth's Equity Precedents. Morris on Replevin. Gresley's Equity Evidence. Bishop on Marriage and Divorce. Mathew's Presumptive Evidence. Robertson on Succession. Ellis on Insurance. Lewis on the Law of Perpetuity. Phillimore on Domicil. Cary on Partnership. Wilson on Uses. Fell on Guarantees. Newland on Contracts. Tamlyn's Chancery Evidence, &c.

These or other Law Books ordered will be supplied to the Professsion in any part of the State on reasonable terms. E. J. HALE & SON.

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville

WM. McL. McKAY.

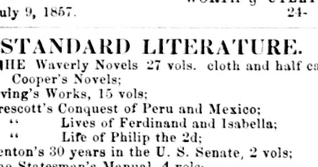
Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856 6-tf



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

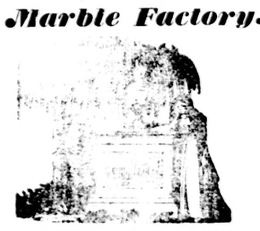
Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June1854. 7-tf

CORN.

1200 BAGS CORN, superior quality and good measure, for sale by

WORTH & UTLEY.

July 9, 1857. 24-

STANDARD LITERATURE.

THE Waverly Novels 27 vols. cloth and half calf;
Cooper's Novels;
Irving's Works, 15 vols;
Prescott's Conquest of Peru and Mexico;
" Lives of Ferdinand and Isabella;
" Life of Philip the 2d;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate, 2 vols;
The Statesman's Manual, 4 vols;
Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols;
Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution
Webster's Works, 6 vols;
Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay;
Memoir of S. S. Prentiss of Miss;
Pictorial Life of Andrew Jackson;
Memoir of Wm. Wirt by Kennedy;
Life of Wise and Virginia Politics in 1855;
Garland's Life of John Randolph;
Democracy in America, by De Tocqueville;
Abbott's Life of Napoleon, 2 vols; Abbott's Histories;
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry;
Life of Wm. Pinckney of Md.;
Bayard Taylor's India, China and Japan;
Com. Perry's Japan Expedition;
Lieber on Civil Liberty and Self Government;
The Physical Geography of the Sea, by Lieut. Maury,
Liberty and Slavery, by Bledsoe of Virginia;
Southey's Common Place Book;
Life and Corres. of Southey;
The Spectator;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
The Scottish Gael, or Manners, Antiquities, and Customs of Scotland;
The Scots Worthies, by John Howie;
Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott;
Chambers's Life and Works of Robert Burns,
Hamilton's Discussions in Philosophy and Literature;
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland;
Chambers' Miscellanies;
Proctor's History of the Crusades, illustrated;
Woodfall's Junius; Hannah More's Works;
Plutarch's Lives; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson;
Novels and Tales by Maria Edgeworth;
Addition, Burke and Johnson's Works;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Hallam's Works; Cosmos, by Humbolt;
Men and Women of the 18th Century by Houssaye;
The Guide to Social Happiness, by Mrs. Ellis;
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, Scott, Hemans and other Poets in various styles of binding; The Boston Edition of the British Poets, &c., &c.

Oct. 29. E. J. HALE & SON.

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the large Dwelling and Lot on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Erambert. Terms reasonable. E. J. HALE.

HAWKS'S HISTORY.

THE Subscriber, Assistant Agent for procuring subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History, gives notice that he will attend the County Court of Duplin on the 3d Monday in July inst., the County Court of Chatham, on the 2d Monday in August, the County Court of Sampson on the 3d Monday in August, and the County Court of Johnston on the 4th Monday in August. He will be provided with a Subscription Book, and with copies of the 1st volume in the several styles of binding, for delivery.

C. PRICE.

July 4. 22-

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them. J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 8, 1857. 72-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE now in Store their Second Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they will offer to the Wholesale Trade very low for CASH, or on the usual time to prompt paying buyers.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 24, 1857. 2tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

M. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

FURTHER SUPPLY OF BOOKS.

THE American Almanac for 1857;
Kane's Arctic Exploration; Draper's Physiology;
The Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster;
The American Sportsman, by Lewis, illustrated;
A New Life of Summerfield, by Willet;
Count Hugo, the Miser, &c., by the same author;
The Torch Light;
Tuck's Selections for Sabbath Reading;
Brown's Bible Dictionary;
The American Debater; Upham's Mental Philosophy; Alexander's Moral Science; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

GUANO! GUANO!!

THE undersigned asks the attention of Farmers, Planters and Dealers to his Stock of best quality Guanoes, all of which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

"A" PERUVIAN GUANO of the latest importations and best quality.

"AA" MEXICAN GUANO of the best cargoes imported.

COLUMBIAN GUANO, very rich in Phosphates.

Also, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, &c.

Purchasers may rely on having their Guano shipped in prime order and in superior bags. The general satisfaction heretofore given by all Guanoes sold by the Subscriber, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that all articles sold by him will be found as represented. WILLIAM ROBINSON,

Nos. 4 and 6 Hollingsworth Street,
Near Pratt Street Wharf,
Baltimore, Md.

July 1. 21-3m

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on the corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, next door to H. & E. J. Lilly's. Apply to Dr. FOULKES.

July 20. 26-

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which, being purchased by the case, will be offered by Wholesale or Retail at LOW PRICES.

March 21, 1857. 92tf

J. M. Newby,

WITH

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Elegant Ready-made Clothing,

NOS. 258, 259 AND 260 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

May 25, 1857. 11-3m

DOCTOR FRANK WILLIAMS'S
CELEBRATED RYE WHISKEY!

THE subscriber has made arrangements to keep a supply of the Genuine Article, and is the only Agent for the sale of the above brand of A No. 1 Rye Whiskey in this place.

ROB'T MITCHELL.

May 4, 1857. 5tf

Spring Stock, 1857.

E. F. MOORE,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.

Has just received in Store,

215 Barrels Whiskey and Brandy.
35 " and hhds. of Sugar, ass'td.
75 Sacks Rio Coffee, "
200 " Salt.
50 Boxes Soda Biscuit.

Candies, Soaps, Candles, Snuff, Cigars, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on liberal terms.

March 10, 1857. 89tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of moving South or changing his business, offers for sale the following Lands:

One Tract, containing 1700 or 1800 Acres, on which is my family residence, situated ten miles North-east of Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear River, through which the F. & N. Plank Road passes. It contains a fine Oak Grove, with substantial Buildings, and is well supplied with pure water. The above tract consists of swamp and uplands, a portion of each kind being under cultivation and in excellent order, and contains two fine pastures for stock, abundantly supplied with fresh water. The uncultivated portion is heavily timbered.

One Tract, between 300 and 400 Acres, lying one mile North of the above, and immediately on the Plank Road, on which is a valuable Saw and Grist Mill, in perfect order. The tract is well supplied with pine timber.

One Tract, 400 to 500 Acres, of rich and productive Swamp Lands, a portion of which is well fenced and under cultivation, known as the King and Norman Lands, situated one mile from the river, between the Ashe and Armstrong Lands. The uncleared portion contains valuable Cypress and Oak Timber.

One Tract, 124 Acres of Piney Wood Lands, heavily timbered, and known as the Little Creek tract.

One Tract, 50 Acres, which lies in Great Creek, and contains the greatest abundance of Juniper Timber for Shingles.

Persons wishing to purchase can get all the necessary information from the subscriber at his residence, or from James Murphy, at Gray's Creek, either of whom will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

JOHN MURPHY, Sen'r.

Cumberland County, July 27, 1857. 29-tf

A VALUABLE LAW BOOK.

ADDISON on Contracts, with Notes and References to American cases, by Edward Ingersoll. 1 large vol. 1200 pages.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says that "this is the best book on the subject, I ever had in my hands."

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

April 20.

LAW BOOKS.

SEDGWICK on the Statutory and Constitutional Law; Chitty on Pleading; Newland on Contracts; Phillipps and Amos on Evidence; Stephen on Pleading; Mitford's Chancery Pleadings; Hill on Trustees; Lube's Equity Pleading; Adams's Equity, &c.

Further supplies of the above just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Further Supplies of Books.

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN, by Bishop Hopkins; Praed's Poetical Works; Milleduleia, from Notes and Queries; Mackey's Lexicon of Free-Masonry; Dictionary of Poetical Quotations; Mitchell's Travellers' Guide; Questions to Jacobus' Notes; Medical Books; School Books, &c.

May 2, 1857. E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

WM. K. BLAKE, A. M., PRINCIPAL

JAMES H. COLTON, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

FRANZ J. HAHR, Professor of French and Music.

Miss LILIAS M. McDANIEL, Mrs. ELLA L. BLAKE, Assistant Music Teachers.

Mrs. EMILIE COLTON, Assistant in Literary Department.

Miss LIZZIE HATCHELL, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. MARGARET E. HORN, Preparatory Department.

Mrs. SARAH A. LEETE, Governess.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in October, and continue twenty weeks. It is highly important that all Students should be present at the opening of the Session, as Classes are then organized and new studies commenced.

The ample arrangements and facilities of the Institution afford to young ladies an opportunity to complete a thorough, practical, as well as an accomplished education. In the government of the School, salutary discipline and due restraint will be constantly enforced. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of improper habits; to develope the judgment; to encourage industry and punctuality; and to cultivate on all occasions propriety of deportment. The Boarding Department will continue under the direction of Mrs. Sarah E. Leete, a Lady of experience and eminent fitness for the position. Her tenderness and solicitude for the comfort of the young ladies, and her watchful regard for the feelings of all, have gained her universal favor.

TERMS, FOR SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Board, including washing, lights, fuel, rooms, &c.,	$70 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	10 00
" in Academical "	$12 50 and 15 00
" in Collegiate "	15 00

Latin, French, Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at the usual prices.

For further particulars apply to

WILL. K. BLAKE, Principal,
or E. J. LILLY, Pres't. of Board.

July 27, 1857. 28tf

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Harnett on the 14th of September next, 100 ACRES OF LAND, the property of Gilbert McInnis, dec'd, situate on the North-west side of the North Prong of Anderson Creek,—on a credit of 6 months to the highest bidder Note and security. M. McINNIS, Adm'r.

July 17. 26-tlS*

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy, mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Tories' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the traveling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE.

Single persons per day,	$1 50
" " " week,	9 00
" " " month,	30 00
Children and servants half price.	
Single horse per day,	50 75
" " " week,	5 00
" " " month,	18 00

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.

Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-tf18

342 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to change his location, offers for sale a Tract of Land containing 342 Acres, lying in Robeson County, joining the lands of Malcom McBryde, R. D. McNeill, and others. Said lands are unsurpassed by any in the neighborhood for agricultural purposes. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

To a man with a small capital the situation affords advantages seldom met with in any part of the country. Any person wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber, two miles North of Randalsville, or on Jas. G. Cook, Esq. Fayetteville.

ARCH'D McMILLAN, Jr.

Randalsville, Robeson Co., N. C., July 7, 1857. 24-tf

4000 Acres Land for Sale.

ALL the Land belonging to the Estate of John Morison, dec'd, is now for sale. Said Land is lying in the Counties of Montgomery and Richmond, and any person wishing to purchase any of said Land, can have an opportunity any time within three months by calling on the subscriber at Capt. Joseph Hines's, Richmond County. A part of said Land is lying on or near the line of the S. C. & Coal Fields R. R. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing said Land to any person wishing information respecting them.

D. P. RAINWATERS.

June 16, 1857. 20*3m

Carolinian 3 months.

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.